Poland. Centralny Urząd Planowania

POLISH NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN

RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS AND THE PLAN OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 1946–DECEMBER 31, 1949. (DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1946)

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RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS AND THE PLAN OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 1946 – DECEMBER 31, 1949

RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

concerning the Plan of Economic Reconstruction

(dated September 21, 1946)

In view of the fact that:

the work undertaken and the results obtained by the Nation in the reconstruction of the national economy, and the reforms already achieved in the economic and social structure, enable the adoption of a system of planned direction of the Polish economy.

The National Council approves the principle of the national economic structure based on and defined by the National Economic Plans.

The National Economic Plan is a general plan for the Polish economy. It embraces all detailed plans, as well as setting up guiding principles for all branches and sectors of the national economy.

The State sector functions according to economic plans which are issued by the competent State authorities as legal acts.

The co-operative sector functions according to its own economic plans which are worked out according to the guiding principles of the National Economic Plan.

The private sector functions within the limits fixed by legal acts, and its activity is based on economic policy, following on the guiding principles established by the National Economic Plan.

The first National Economic Plan is the Plan of Economic Reconstruction for the period from January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1949.

The National Council establishes the following principles of this reconstruction plan:

I. CHIEF AIMS.

The chief aim of the Polish economy in the period covered by the Plan is the raising of the standard of living of the working masses above the pre-war level. This is to be achieved by the redressing of war damages, the economic unification of the old and the recovered territories, the realization of the principles of the new economic order and the changes in the economic structure, and the carrying out of the full repatriation of Poles.

II. ECONOMIC UNIFICATION.

During the period covered by the Plan, a full economic unification of the recovered and old Polish territories is to be completed.

This unification will consist of as even a distribution as possible of the rural and urban population in the new and in the recovered territories; in the development of an industrial productive apparatus working as an harmonious entity; in the creation of similar conditions for agricultural production; and in connecting the old and the recovered territories by a uniform transport network.

This problem of economic unification must be taken into account in all detailed plans, and particularly in the population plan, which will deal with the problem of transferring the population from the old to the recovered territories.

III. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

The period covered by the Plan is to be considered the first stage of the rebuilding of the Polish economic structure in order to increase the share of industry and services in the national income of Poland.

The reconstruction of industry and handicrafts should ensure full employment of the urban population, and lay bases for the elimination of the agricultural overpopulation of the country, as well as for a permanent absorption of the natural population increase in the future.

In this connection, the reconstruction of agriculture should be based on the assumption that a proper relation between capital and labour on individual farms will be reached.

IV. REALISATION OF THE PLAN.

1. Consumption.

The level of consumption should increase during the period of the Plan both in total amount and in percentage of the total national income destined for consumption, as well as in the value of individual consumption per capita.

The average level of per capita consumption should reach the level of 1938 in the third year of the Plan and exceed it in the last year. The Plan in this connection should aim at eliminating the pre-war socially unjust differences in consumption standards between different social groups and classes, and also different parts of the country.

The composition of consumption should undergo substantial changes; in particular the consumption of industrial goods and services must be increased.

The consumption of agricultural goods (foodstuffs) should reach the level of 1938, but with changes in its internal structure.

The housing problem should be solved within the limits necessary for maintaining a steady working capacity of the population by means of fair distribution of the existing resources, and the building and rebuilding of dwellings. The elimination of the existing differences between the different regions and centres will proceed during the next National Economic Plan.

2. Agricultural Production.

Here the most urgent task will be the elimination of the uncultivated land. This should be attained in 1948. The continuing increase in agricultural production should ensure to Poland self-sufficiency in food, (with the exception of a few items), beginning with the crops of 1947.

The per capita agricultural production in 1949 should exceed the level of 1938.

The index of per capita agricultural production should reach 110 (1937/38 = 100).

The main trend of the Plan will be to increase animal production and industrial crops.

3. Industrial production.

Industrial production should aim at increasing the supply of consumer goods. The extent of the production of producer goods should be determined by the requirements for the production of consumer goods, and the requirements of the export trade. It is necessary to manufacture those producer goods which can produce the most rapid production results and contribute to the elimination of bottlenecks in production.

The trend towards the increase in the production of consumer goods will involve an important increase in the production of producer goods.

The per capita production of consumer goods in 1949 should exceed considerably the level of 1938. The index of per capita production in 1949 should reach 125 (1938 = 100).

The per capita production of producer goods should exceed twice the per capita production of these goods in 1938, due to a considerable increase in the production of coal and electric energy. The index of per capita production of producer goods should be 250 in 1949 (1938 = 100).

4. Investments.

During the period of the Plan, investments should reach about 20% of the value of the national income.

The financing of investments should be accomplished primarily by our own efforts, secondarily by utilizing all available credit sources abroad.

In the first stage of the Plan, the investments should prevent a further decrease in the value of productive capital in the principal economic fields. In 1949 decrease of productive capital should be completely stopped.

The direction of investments will be determined by the production goals described above, and in the last year of the Plan will be determined by the aims of the long-term plan which is to follow the Plan of Economic Reconstruction.

Investment in construction should be concentrated in the first place in centres which have suffered most serious damage and which are the most important in the economic structure of the country, in Warszawa, in the recovered territories because of the emphasis on resettlement, and in new farms created by the agrarian reform.

These investments should be undertaken according to the criteria of speed of productive results and of their importance in total production, as well as of the safeguarding of national wealth.

5. Education, Culture, Health and Social Welfare.

Education services in 1949, taking into account the intended school reform, should exceed the standard of 1938. It is essential to rebuild as quickly as possible the network of elementary schools in the old territories, and also to build an adequate number of schools in the recovered territories. A sufficient number of trained teachers must be obtained.

The technical schools, secondary or high, should be increased in numbers to a much larger extent than was the case before the war. The school system should be brought into harmony with the new requirements of the economic life of the country in order to obtain the necessary increase in the number of specialists.

The Universities should be assured proper conditions for the most efficient training of specialists and scientific workers, and for the rebuilding of research laboratories.

Scientific research should be promoted without regard to the immediate economic utility of its results.

The production of goods and services of an educational and cultural character during the period of the Plan should exceed the standard of 1938.

With regard to the education of children and youth, special stress should be laid on the question of the care of children, thus it is necessary to increase the existing numbers of children's homes, to ensure adequate care for children whose parents are working, and to improve the health of the children, and provide them with an increased share of the basic necessities.

With regard to the protection of the health of the general population efforts should be concentrated on the protection of mothers and children, and on the fight against social diseases, in particular tuberculosis. The extent of health and social welfare services generally should reach the level of 1938.

6. National Income.

The total value of production of goods and services should gradually increase during the period of the Plan so as to reach, in 1949, a higher level of per capita income than in 1938.

During the period of the Reconstruction Plan the national income index should be: 1946 — 50, 1947 — 70, 1948 — 90, 1949 more than 110 (1938 = 100).

The National Council takes note of the „Guiding Principles of the Provisional Basic Figures of the Economic Reconstruction Plan“ submitted by the Government.

The National Council entrusts herewith the Government with the working out, before 15th December, 1946, of the National Economic Plan as a Plan of Economic Reconstruction, based on the above principles and extending from January 1st, 1946 to December 31st, 1949 and asks that the Government submit to the National Council a bill regarding the National Economic Plan and a bill regarding the Plan of Economic Reconstruction.

ANNEX TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

General Guiding Principles of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction.

GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES
of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction

INTRODUCTION.

I. The Plan of Economic Reconstruction covers the period from lst January 1946, to 31st December, 1949.

II. In executing the Plan, the Polish economy should aim at raising the standard of living of the working masses above the pre-war level. This aim will be attained by the redressing of war damage, the realisation of the principles of the new economic and social order, and the economic unification of the old and the recovered territories, so that finally the enlarged economic apparatus which Poland within the new frontiers will possess after the redressing of war damage will reach normal output.

III. In accordance with the contents of paragraph II the main purpose of the Plan is to increase consumption. At the outset and especially during the second year, the realization of this goal will not allow capital accumulation to a sufficient extent to offset war damage; in some cases it may even be impossible to prevent further net loss of capital. In the final stages of the Plan it will be possible not only to increase consumption but also to lay special emphasis on investment processes to the extent necessary to redress war damage and to create a balanced economic structure, to complete the process of reconstruction and to lay foundations for further development of the Polish economy in accordance with the Long Term Plan.

IV. The Plan will lay special emphasis on the development of those branches of industry which, though not directly satisfying the needs of the consumer, will make possible the most rapid development of consumer goods production.

In connection with the above:

a) The manufacture of supplies for agricultural production (machinery and fertilizers) should be developed up to the capacity of agriculture to absorb them.

b) The production of coal should be increased to the limit of technical possibilities, as this product has a decisive influence on Poland's ability to import.

c) Owing to the great importance of power resources for all branches of production and the long period of investment involved in this field, electric installations and production of electricity should enjoy priority in the program of investments.

d) In view of the importance attached to transportation throughout the period of the Plan, investment in this field should also be given high priority. In the last stages of the Plan, however, the special stress now laid on railway transportation will be shifted to highways and waterways, at the same time the reconstruction of ports and the development of sea navigation will proceed at the highest speed in order to meet the needs of anticipated imports, exports and transit trade.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

A. PRODUCTION POLICY.

THESIS I.

In allocating the present scarce factors of production, distinct priority should be afforded to the production of consumer goods in the initial stages of the Plan, taking into consideration, however, the requirements enumerated in paragraph IV of the introduction.

In the production of consumer goods priority should be given in the following order:

a) staple foodstuffs,
b) necessary footwear, textiles and clothing,
c) industrial articles for household use,
d) other consumer goods.

THESIS II.

After achieving the necessary increase in production of consumer goods for the home market, further increases should be governed by the level of home consumption provided for in the final year of the Plan, and by the expected exports of these goods. During the second year of the Plan, the index of per capita production of consumer goods should reach 85 (1938 = 100) and at the end of the second year this index should reach the pre-war level. In the last year, it should exceed the pre-war level by 25%.

THESIS III.

The index of the value of per capita agricultural production should reach 90 in 1948 and 110 in 1949.

THESIS IV.

In the second year of the Plan, the output of production goods not included in paragraph IV of the introduction should be expanded to satisfy the policies defined in thesis I and II. In conformity with the increase in production of consumer goods in the third and fourth years, a gradually increasing stress should be laid on the output of production goods in the following order:

Output of production goods:

a) to improve transportation.
b) to expand the production of consumer goods mentioned in thesis I.
c) to promote reconstruction of production facilities for capital goods.

As soon as the needs of transportation and consumer goods production are covered, increasing stress should be laid on the output of capital goods mentioned in (c). In this category of capital goods, priority should be given to items which can be produced rapidly. The requirements for capital goods which need a long period of production should be covered by imports as far as possible.

THESIS V. In order to accelerate the development of production of industrial products, adequate means should be provided to eliminate bottlenecks. In case of competition between the factors of production in this group (e. g. requirements of raw materials, semi-finished products, machines, labour) the foregoing order of priority should be applied.

THESIS VI. The index of output of production goods per head should reach 250 in the last year of the Plan.

THESIS VII. Concerning the nationalized sector, efforts should be made to concentrate production in those plants with the best technical equipment and lowest cost of production; this applies mainly to those branches of industry where the full productive capacity cannot be utilized because of shortages of raw materials or auxiliary supplies.

Smaller plants, producing at high cost, should be amalgamated by pooling their machinery and equipment, thus striving to create better production facilities and reducing costs of production.

THESIS VIII. The technique of industrial production should be based on:

a) the introduction of the assembly line method of production,

b) the development of domestic and the exploitation of foreign inventions, as well as the enlargement and development of scientific research institutions,

c) the use of substitute materials,

d) the application of methods of scientific management.

THESIS IX. Efforts should be made to reduce the costs of production and unproductive expenditure, by fixing standard amounts of power, fuel, raw materials and semi-finished products to be used, the exact number and functions of workers to be employed in State commercial enterprises, by reducing superfluous manual workers employed in unproductive sections of industrial plants, by establishing standards of employment of auxiliary personnel, and by developing methods of utilizing all kinds of waste products.

B. INVESTMENT POLICY.

THESIS X. The total actual investment in the Plan of Reconstruction should amount to about 20% of the national income for the period of four years (i. e. to about 10 billion pre-war zlotys). Total investments in the different years of the Plan may occasionally exceed the accumulated income provided that the degree of credit expansion in any year is not out of line with available production factors (raw materials, machinery, labour, etc.) and does not impair the efficiency of the mechanism for regulating prices and consumption.

The above investments are determined on the assumption that the influx of foreign capital will amount to 15 — 20% of total investment.

THESIS XI.

Deferred replacement of the existing production facilities should not, in principle, be included in the plans of investment for the first two years if not required by the production program. This replacement ought to be included in the plans of investment for the third and fourth years. The above does not apply to replacement for current production.

THESIS XII.

The investment plan for the fourth year should provide for such new investment as is necessary for the production programs in the early stages of the subsequent long term plan.

THESIS XIII.

Industrial investment should be made in conformity with the following criteria:

a) In the different branches of production in accordance with the principles which determined the production program in Section A.

b) In the separate plants:

1) According to the productivity of the investment (relation of investment to the increase in production).

2) According to the speed of productive effects (the increase of production over a given period).

3) According to the reductions it will make possible in the cost of production.

c) As regards different production areas, if there is no decisive argument for a given locality further expansion should be avoided in Silesia.

d) Industrial investments during the period of the Plan of Reconstruction should include, in principle, the reconstruction of plants whose capital equipment has been only partly destroyed.

The reconstruction of plants with more than 50% of buildings and installations destroyed can be undertaken only with special justification. The construction of new industrial plants can be included in the plan of investment only if plants are required to complete the new industrial structure of the country.

THESIS XIV.

Investments in agriculture should be made according to the following criteria:

1) The productivity of the investment.

2) How soon the effect on output will be felt:

a) In the field of private economic investment priority should be grante to investment in working capital, (livestock, machinery an fertilizers).

b) Investment in buildings should be made, in principle, only on de stroyed farms the size of which justifies the erection of new buildings and also in buildings on farms created as a result of the new struc tural changes in agriculture both in the pre-war and recovere territories.

c) Investment in land should not be included in the Plan of Reconstruction (except when connected with the completion of Agrarian Reform).

d) Investment connected with agricultural markets should bring the equipment up to pre-war standards, supplemented by such extensions as are required by the changes in the structure of agricultural life and the export of agricultural products.

THESIS XV.

1. Essential investments in the Plan of Reconstruction should include expansion of the capacity of the existing transport network (railways, waterwayes, highways, telecommunications and ports) and should take the form of reconstruction of workshops and investment in rolling stock and ancillary equipment.
2. Transport investment should not provide for any extension of the existing network, except when indispensable for the perfection of the network within the new economic structure.
3. In the fourth year of the Plan the total tonnage carried will be at least 75% greater than that carried in 1938.
4. In the field of electric power distribution, investments will include the reconstruction of the electric grid, new investment required for extensions in the new territories, and investments to meet the increased demand for electric power in the new economic structure.

THESIS XVI.

The reconstruction of towns and villages should make possible the performance of such of their functions as are important from the political, social, cultural and economic points of view.

1. Investment in buildings should meet the needs for a minimum standard, especially:
   a) In housing they should provide dwellings for the working people, enabling them to work continuously and productively.
   b) Public utilities should be capable of providing full services for all dwellings and should make possible the provision of basic social services.
2. In view of the importance of science and technique in the cultural and economic life of modern society, the higher educational institutions, technical schools, and scientific research institutes should be supplied with better accomodation than they had before the war.
3. Investments in the field of health services should facilitate to the full the fight against epidemics and social diseases.
4. All buildings to be reconstructed should be reconstructed in the period 1947 — 1949.
5. Measures should be taken to reduce the costs of building by means of standardization, pre-fabrication and use of mechanised construction equipment.

C. FOREIGN TRADE.

THESIS XVII.

1. In the second year of the Plan it will be necessary to continue to import foods which are in short supply (e. g. fats, meat or fish). Special stress should be laid on the import of raw materials and equipment for production of consumer goods (auxiliary equipment for industry, special types of wool and hides) plus a certain quantity of manufactured consumer goods themselves.
2. In the third and fourth years of the Plan the import of food will cease, a smaller quantity of manufactured goods will be imported, but a greater quantity of raw materials and investment goods for industry must be obtained in foreign countries.
3. Points 1 and 2 relate to normal imports covered either by current exports or by short-term credits. Foreign credits for the import of raw materials and food will be indispensable in 1946 and 1947. Credits for the import of investment goods, however, will be needed at an increasing rate throughout the entire period of the Plan.

THESIS XVIII.

Exports in the second year of the Plan will consist primarily of coal and, in addition, certain quantities of cement, zinc, sugar, salt. Markets must be safe-guarded for the future for highly processed agricultural product, for breeding stock, seeds and selected manufactured consumer goods (e. g. textiles, metal goods, furniture, toys, carpets, etc.).

In order to acquire markets, a certain quantity of manufactured consumer goods may be alloted for export. In the third and fourth years it will be necessary to switch, if possible, to the export of more expensive consumer goods (luxury goods).

The more expensive goods may be exported immediately if, at the same time, cheaper ones can be imported covering the same needs (e. g. butter in exchange for edible fats).

D. DISTRIBUTION IN THE HOME MARKET.

THESIS XIX.

1. While the Plan is being implemented, the distribution system will be influenced by the type of products to be distributed. This will be achieved by changes both in the nature of the products and in the character and structure of distribution channels.
   The structure of the distribution system for the home market will be based on a suitable division of functions between the separate sectors.
   Wholesale distribution of products from State owned industries will be accomplished primarily by the State. However, certain special responsibilities in the sector of wholesale trade will be assigned to the central offices of co-operatives.
2. The development of the general commercial sector, and the establishment of large department stores and market halls, will largely govern the extent of unlicensed trade.
3. Vocational training and the manufacture of technical equipment for trade will facilitate the operation of the distribution system.

E. EMPLOYMENT POLICY.

THESIS XX.

1. During the whole period of the Plan the objective will be to maintain full employment.
2. It is necessary to apply the general principle of „Optimum employment", i. e. the supply of labour to these enterprises which owing to their condition and technical equipment, show the greatest productive possibilities.
3. In view of the lack of skilled workers in industry, it is necessary to reorganize the work in industrial plants so as to create everywhere possibilities of replacing:

   a) highly skilled and skilled workers by semi - skilled workers,
   b) men by women.

   In order to realize the Plan of Reconstruction it is essential to:

   a) work out immediately a general plan of training technical workers (developing first semi-skilled and then skilled workers), for the needs of industry.
   b) make very economical use of labour in services, especially trade.
4. All enterprises or plants should endeavour to allocate some work which up to now has been partly or mainly accomplished by men, to women.
5. The transfer of new workers from agriculture to industry, and especially to coal mines, should be ensured by proper policies regarding wages and general working and living conditions.
6. Proper working conditions should be created for farm workers in the recovered territories, in order to organize and develop model farms and, in the transition period, to farm the estates destined for parcelation and settlement.

F. CO-OPERATION.

THESIS XXI.

1. Co - operation will play a decisive role in those branches of industry which have been given over to co-operatives in accordance with the law of January 3rd, 1946, regarding nationalization of basic branches of the national economy.
2. In the country, co - operatives will play their part in completing agrarian reform in the fields of production and processing. Co - operatives will become the most important medium of trade between town and country, both in the sale of farm produce and in the purchase of equipment for the farms. At the end of 1949 they will have at their disposal an enlarged system of about 13.000 co-operative trading centres in rural areas.
3. In urban centres, co - operatives will take part in supplying the urban population with the essentials of life, in buying and selling for the artisan workshops and home workshops, in construction activities and in the organization of labour (labour co-operatives).

During the period of the Plan, urban co-operatives will double the number of their distribution centres, and will increase the turnover of the individual stores.

4. The part played by co-operatives in foreign trade will depend on the scope of their activities, and on their importance in the home market.

G. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE (AGRICULTURE EXCLUDED).

THESIS XXII.

1. Factors accelerating the rehabilitation of private enterprise and ensuring the development of private initiative will be the general stabilization of economic conditions, and the operation of the law of January 3rd, 1946 regarding the establishment of new enterprises and the encouragement of private initiative in trade and industry.
2. The efforts of private enterprise should be directed in the first place:
   a) to those activities in the economy which yield the best results when carried on in the form of small enterprises, owing to their adaptability and the personal participation of the individual owner in the work.
   b) to producing auxiliary and supplementary equipment for State industry.
3. To achieve the aim of the Plan of Reconstruction the pioneer initiative of private enterprise should be a positive factor in those fields which are not included in the production plans of heavy industry (e. g. in the production of articles of second priority and articles not capable of mass production).
4. The activity of private enterprise in the directions mentioned above in points 2 and 3 will be given the support and protection of the State.
   In the recovered territories the activity of private enterprise will be especially protected and helped by the State.
   Private enterprise should be financed chiefly out of the proprietor's own resources.
   Activities of a speculative character will not be allowed.

THESIS XXIII.

In 1949 handicrafts should attain such a level that the per capita value will be equal to the pre-war level. Therefore, production plans should provide for the manufacture of machinery and tools required for handicrafts. The investment plan should provide the necessary credits for raw materials and semi-manufactured products. Provision should also be made for the training of craftsmen.

H. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME.

THESIS XXIV.

Measures should be taken to ensure an equitable distribution of the national income, giving priority to labour before other factors of production, thus eventually ensuring equal participation of all members of the community in the benefits accruing from the economic reconstruction of the country.

To this end it is necessary:

a) to eliminate excess profits by preventing speculation and by an appropriate tax policy.

b) to raise the level of real income of the mass of the people by an appropriate policy of wages in relation to prices.

c) that in the allocation of income between consumption and capital investment, investment should, during the three years, gradually increase according to the thesis concerning production and investment.

I. FINANCIAL POLICY

THESIS XXV.

1. The Plan is based on complete exploitation of existing factors of production (raw materials, machinery and labour), taking into account foreign trade.
   The aim of the financial policy is the full mobilization of production, i. e. an appropriate co-ordination of the financial system with physical possibilities, in order to achieve full and speedy reconstruction as well as a controlled increase of the national income and distribution thereof.

2. In view of this, and in order to create a uniform financial structure, a financial plan will be prepared by the Minister of Finance. This plan will form an integral part of the general plan of economic reconstruction, and will coordinate the different sections of the Plan from a financial point of view. The financial plan should take into account all revenues and expenditures of the public sector including State, central government institutions and others (such as social insurance, etc.).

3. The financial policy of the State during the operation of the economic plan will be based on the maximum effort of the treasury and the banking system to mobilize all necessary financial resources, yet at the same time to keep the purchasing power of money stable. The fulfilment of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction must be based on the elimination of the danger of inflation.

4. The balancing of the budget as the basis for a sound national economy should be achieved as soon as possible. This principle will be maintained for the whole duration of the Plan. At the same time parallel efforts should be made to balance gradually other public budgets, especially municipal, so that complete budgetary balance is achieved in 1949.

5. New methods are required to drain surplus money from the money market, and to improve further the taxation system during 1947 in order to mobilize large financial resources for national purposes.
   The currency and credit policy should be based on the development of a suitable technique for the sterilization of the money market, taking into account the conversion of former German property into liquid funds.

J. PRICE POLICY

THESIS XXVI.

1. It is necessary to aim at the abolition, during 1947, of the system of double prices (fixed prices and free market prices). By the end of 1947 two prices for the same article should exist only in those cases where — in order to realize the aims of the social and economic policy — the differentiation of prices enables the correct balance of economic, financial and social motives to be achieved. This may happen when:
   - a) the same article serves the needs of different categories of workers.
   - b) it is necessary to give to the mass of the people a certain minimum of necessities at lower, than market prices.
   - c) there is, for social reasons, a need to exempt part of the supply of some goods from consumption taxes.

   The elimination of the system of double prices should be achieved mainly by lowering those of the free market (including some free-market prices which are fixed by the State), and also by an eventual increase made by the Government in wholesale prices of industrial goods to make them correspond to costs of production.

   The lowering of prices fixed by the State should take place only gradually as supplies become more plentiful.
2. Prices should tend towards the world price level. Exceptions to this rule may be made in the case of commodities which are instruments of social and fiscal policy, and in cases where special economic objectives are concerned.
3. As to prices of agricultural products, it is necessary to aim at setting more attractive prices for certain special crops (oilseeds, fibres, tobacco, sugar beet), potatoes and pigs. Production of milk also should be stimulated by paying an attractive price to producers.
4. Industrial prices will be governed by the level of costs of production which has been planned. The level of industrial prices should guarantee that state industry as a whole is profitable. The prices of individual commodities will be governed by the different elements of the general economic plan.
5. It is necessary to aim at fixing prices of agricultural produce (as compared with industrial goods bought by the farmer) so that farming is more profitable than it was in pre-war years. Prices for agricultural produce should guarantee profitable farming.

K. WAGE POLICY.

THESIS XXVII.

1. In the first stages of the operation of the Plan of Reconstruction wages and labour conditions should be regulated. During that period the wage fund should increase in proportion to the increase in the quantity of consumer goods on the market, to the increase in the productivity of labour, and to the decrease in costs of production. Simultaneously with the

raising of wages, there should be introduced those working conditions which are adequate, from the economic and social point of view, for individual and group remuneration. Regulation of working conditions and wages should end in 1948. Further changes in wages should depend strictly and exclusively on increased productivity of work.

2. While increasing wages, the big differentials should be eliminated, as they are economically unjustified and are unfair from the social point of view.

   The aim should be to develop a wage scale which will pay uniform rates to all employees, doing similar work under similar conditions and having similar qualifications, taking into consideration differences in the cost of living in different parts of Poland.

3. The system, introduced in the post-war period, of paying workers partly in commodities, should be replaced entirely by a system of cash payments.

4. Basic social services to employees should apply uniformly to all branches of labour.

PROVISIONAL BASIC FIGURES
of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES.

CHARACTER OF THE STATISTICAL DATA.

The „Provisional Basic Figures" of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction are based on statistical data which are provisional and not always sufficiently definite. Furthermore, these figures do not fully illustrate the extent of the Plan, as data on some special problems are not yet available.

The data and statistical calculations presented as „Provisional Basic Figures" of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction are the result of the research work of all the Government departments concerned, as well as the Central Board of Planning, the Chief Bureau of Statistics and the Institute of National Economy; however, they are still imperfect and incomplete. During the development of the first stage of the Plan, it was impossible to obtain all the necessary data and even to check and verify such data as were collected. Moreover, in certain fields technical difficulties still hinder collection of reliable data. Future detailed studies of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction should see these defects removed, and the data completed and corrected.

INDEX NUMBERS.

The statistical data expressing the aims of the Plan presented in the following tables have been compared with data depicting the economic situation of two periods. First, with the pre-war period, for which 1938 is taken as the basis of comparison, and secondly with the period immediately preceding the starting date of the Plan. Thus two index numbers have been developed. For index A the year 1938 = 100, for index B the year preceding the starting period of the Plan = 100.

Where the lack of data or the peculiarity of the operation or process described made it impossible to use 1938 as a base for index A, another available and suitable base was used (e. g. 1937 = 100, or the average of 1934-38 = 100, etc) and the fact footnoted.

It was much more difficult to establish the base for index B, i. e., to collect and compile statistical data illustrating the economic situation immediately preceding 1946. Owing to the lack of data for the whole year 1945, or their casual character and doubtful exactitude it was decided that the base for index B should be the figures for December, 1945, plus January, 1946, multiplied by six. Where a different base for index B has been adopted (for instance the calendar year 1945, or 12 months of the agricultural year 1945/46, or in rare instances the year 1946) an explanation has been given in the footnotes to the tables.

AGRICULTURAL TABLES.

Owing to the instability of the economic situation and of agricultural production, and the lack of basic statistical data, a considerable number of estimates used in the agricultural tables are given only for orientation. One of the methods of making estimates consisted of taking pre-war data and adapting them to present conditions by means of appropriate correctives. When it came to estimating future development of agricultural production during the extent of the Plan, assumptions were made with great caution. Where possible, the pre-war index has been given in 2 variants, namely one based on the boundaries of 1939 and the other on the actual frontiers of today.

The average number of persons per farm is assumed to be lower than before the war, as is a fact at the present time.

The migration movement shown in table 4 is calculated in conformity with the basic assumptions of the Plan.

The decrease in the area of uncultivated land has been calculated on pre-war data furnished by the Chief Bureau of Statistics, concerning the area of arable land and the area sown in the six main agricultural crops. The percentage of land lying fallow yearly has been assumed to be the same as pre-war. The same sources have been utilized and the same assumptions made for the calculation of the index numbers illustrating the increase in the sowing area and the estimated crops during the period of the Plan. The level of deductions used in the calculation of the net crops has been based on the methods of the Institute in Puławy. The assumption of an increase in yields per hectare has been based on a similar increase in yields per hectare after the first world war, making appropriate adjustments. The program of rebuilding of the livestock population has been based on data from the Chief Bureau of Statistics, taking into consideration also the breeding possibilities of various kinds of animals, expected imports, and the limitations resulting from the expected economic conditions.

INDUSTRIAL TABLES.

The industrial tables contain principally only the State industries, and in some cases the co-operative industries. The character of private industry and handicraft does not allow planning of production to the extent possible in State or co-operative industry.Thus it is difficult to make accurate comparisons (e. g. table 34 gives a picture of the whole food industry for 1938, but for the post-war period the table covers only that portion of the food industry controlled in 1946 by the Ministry of Supply and Trade).

The estimated production of coal and rolled products in 1947-48 is based on the assumption that there will be maximum development of these industries.

COMMUNICATION TABLES.

The estimates of railway transport for the different years of the Plan are based on an analysis of the requirements of the production planned in other sectors of the economy. It was not possible to estimate exactly the volume of services, as this will depend on economic processes of too numerous and too various an extent. In planning services it is possible to define only the scale of their volume; it is almost impossible to determine exact figures. The estimates of port capacity for the different categories of goods have been developed only to serve as a basis for the planning of port investments. These estimates, however, should not be considered as representing the real capacity of the ports.

EMPLOYMENT TABLES.

All persons in the age group 18-59 inclusive have been considered professionally active. The calculation is made on the basis of the census of February 14th, 1946. When establishing the estimates for 1947-49, shifting in the composition of this age group, mortality and the repatriation of Poles from abroad and evacuation of Germans from Poland were taken into account, as well as the migration from rural to urban centres. With regard to this rural migration it has been assumed that apart from the natural increase in this population, approximately 300.000 professionally active persons will move from rural areas to urban centres during the period of the Plan. When estimating the number of professionally active persons it has been assumed that they make up a higher proportion of the total population in the urban centres than in the rural areas.

The plan for meeting the demand for manpower takes into account the migration from the rural areas to urban centres as well as the total elimination of registered and unregistered unemployment. Moreover, it has been assumed that a certain proportion of women now working as housewives, will take up remunerative work. The Plan anticipates that after necessary adaptations in some branches of economic activity women will be employed in a considerably higher proportion that at present.

NATIONAL INCOME.

An estimate of Poland's national income was very difficult in view of the lack of statistical data, particularly as the data is even less exact in this field than in others. As evidence of the basic difficulties which inevitably hinder every attempt to estimate national income, it is interesting to note that in pre-war Poland estimates had been made for the years 1929 and 1933 only (Landau and Kalecki).

The estimate of Poland's national income for 1946—1949 has been based on production data. This estimate took into consideration data showing gross value of production in different sections of the economy, expressed in monetary units of the purchasing power of 1938 currency (i. e. based on prices of 1938). Where data concerning the value of production were lacking, estimates were based on employment figures.

The total national·production of goods and services has been divided into three main groupings.

„Production I" embraces production connected with land and water, excluding mining. It is made up of agricultural production, the output of forests connected with their direct exploitation, such as felling, hunting etc., and finally fishery production, both fresh and salt water.

The share of „Production I" in the national income has been calculated by deriving the net value of each of these different branches of production from the gross value shown in the detailed tables. The value of those items of agricultural production which are not given in the individual tables has been estimated by using 1937 and 1938 figures with appropriate adjustments.

„Production II" embraces manufacturing including mining, i. e., nationalized industry, and also private industry and handicraft.

„Production III" covers the value of services, i. e. trade, transport communications and professional and educational services etc. The value of the share of these services in the national income has been based on employment figures, on the volume of production of all material goods reaching the market, and on the approximate amount of the increase in the value of these goods in the course of the trade turnover.

The national income in 1938, as estimated by the Central Board of Planning was taken as the principal base for the index. This estimate was based on the estimated income of 1929, adjusted by consideration of production, employment and prices indices. The results of this estimate approach the results of the provisional calculations made by the Institute of National Economy (17 billion zlotys for 1938).

The value of the national income per capita has been calculated on the following assumptions concerning population (millions of persons): 1938 — 35,0; 1946 — 24,0; 1947 — 24,3; 1948 — 24,6; 1949 — 25,0.

The consumption income is the difference between total income and the value of investments.

INDICES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 1946 — 1949.

Table 60 sets forth comparative data of the economic and social development during the realization of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction compared with the period immediately preceding the Plan (index B), and in particular with the first year of the Plan (1946). Moreover, it includes a comparison with the pre-war period (index A). This table is a recapitulation of the most important indices included in the previous detailed tables.

NOTE [1]) For technical reasons the figures in the tables with the English text have been printed according to the European method of numerical notation. E. g. 134,239.46 appears as 134.239,46, etc.

NOTE [2]) In these tables the metric system has been used. The equivalents in avoirdupois system are as follows:

1 cubic metre = 1,308 cubic yards
1 square metre = 1,550 square inches
1 kilometre = 0,62137 miles
1 metre = 39,37 inches
1 hectare = 2,471 acres
1 metric ton = 2.204,6 pounds
1 litre = 1,0567 quarts

TABLES

I. PRODUCTION

A. AGRICULTURE

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Table 1

SETTLEMENT OF RECOVERED TERRITORIES

Years	Number of farms available for settlement					Population capacity of farms in the settlement plan[1])
	Total	Former German farms to remain intact	Former German farms set aside for parcelation			
			20 — 100 ha	above 100 ha for:		
				settlers cooperative unions	individual farms	
Total	**575.000**	**400.000**	**60.000**	**115.000**		**2.300.000**
1946	360.000	360.000	—	—	—	1.440.000
1947	98.000	40.000	20.000	15.000	23.000	392.000
1948	58.000	—	20.000	15.000	23.000	232.000
1949	59.000	—	20.000	16.000	23.000	236.000

[1]) Taking as basis: 4 persons per farm.

Table 2

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FARM BUILDINGS IN WHICH THE STATE COOPERATES

	Old territories		Recovered territories	
	Number of farms requiring repairs or new buildings			
	repairs	buildings	repairs	buildings
Total number of farms destroyed or requiring new buildings	**280.000**		**270.000**	
Number of farms to be reconstructed or built with the cooperation of the State in the period of 1946—1949				
Total	**93.000**	**57.000**	**58.000**	**129.000**
out of which: 1946	—	—	—	—
,, 1947	36.000	19.000	20.000	43.000
,, 1948	30.000	19.000	19.000	43.000
,, 1949	27.000	19.000	19.000	43.000

Table 3

CONSOLIDATION[1])

	Area in ha
Total area to be consolidated	**3.000.000**
To be consolidated in 1946 — 1949	
Total	**500.000**
out of which: 1946	—
1947	100.000
1948	150.000
1949	250.000

[1]) This will consist of the unification of fields which belong to one farm, but are separated and dispersed.

Table 4

MIGRATION

Districts according to migration possibilities	Population according to census of February 1946		Probable movement of rural population to other agricultural areas, urban and industrial centres total[1])
	total	average per sq. km	
Kraków	1.545.000	97	550.000
Rzeszów	1.300.000	72	320.000
Kielce	1.354.000	75	250.000
Warszawa	1.754.000	60	150.000
Łódź	1.409.000	70	100.000
Lublin	1.586.000	57	50.000
Pomerania	909.000	40	—
Poznań	1.536.000	39	—
Białystok	750.000	83	50.000
Silesia	1.007.000	168	30.000
Total	13.150.000	—	1.500.000

[1]) In making the estimates of migration possibilities it has been assumed that industrial development will completely absorb the natural increase in rural population and will additionally absorb 300.000 persons of the above total of 1.500.000.

Table 5

CULTIVATION OF IDLE LAND

YEARS [1])	Total arable land	out of which		
		sown land[2])	fallow land[3])	uncultivated land
	in ha			
Old Territories				
1945	11.532.000	6.825.000	576.500	4.130.500
1946	,,	8.233.000	,,	2.722.500
1947	,,	10.755.500	,,	200.000
1948	,,	10.955.000	,,	—
1949	,,	,,	,,	—
Recovered Territories				
1945	4.887.000	832.000[4])	244.000	3.811.000
1946	,,	1.360.000	,,	3.283.000
1947	,,	3.200.000	,,	1.443.000
1948	,,	4.200.000	,,	443.000
1949	,,	4.643.000	,,	—

[1]) The agricultural economic year comprises the period from autumn sowings till the end of the harvest of the next year (1.8-31.7).

[2]) These figures are based on an increase of 25% in the estimates of the Chief Bureau of Statistics.

[3]) 5% of arable land.

[4]) Estimate of sown area based on crops collected.

Table 6

INDEX NUMBERS OF AREAS SOWN BY PRINCIPAL CROPS

Years	Wheat	Rye	Total of wheat, rye, barley and oats	Potatoes	Sugar-beet[1]
			Base: Poland within present boundaries 1938 = 100		
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1945	35	53	50	51	45
1946	40	61	60	59	76
1947	70	90	90	80	87
1948	90	92	95	92	97
1949	110	95	98	95	106
			Base: Poland within present boundaries 1945 = 100		
1945	100	100	100	100	100
1946	117	118	120	114	169
1947	200	167	183	155	191
1948	258	172	194	177	214
1949	315	179	204	184	235

[1] The sugar beet is shown as a representative of the cultivation of industrial crops.

Table 7

TOTAL YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop and year	Gross crop in thous. qu	Net crop[1] in thous. qu	Index Numbers of net crop (1945 = 100)
Wheat			
1945	4.500	3.600	*100*
1946	5.200	4.100	*114*
1947	9.800	7.800	*216*
1948	13.400	10.700	*300*
1949	17.800	14.300	*397*
Rye			
1945	25.300	18.000	*100*
1946	30.400	21.500	*119*
1947	48.200	34.200	*190*
1948	52.300	37.100	*206*
1949	57.600	40.900	*227*
Potatoes			
1945	149.800	37.400	*100*
1946	178.700	44.700	*120*
1947	278.400	69.500	*186*
1948	289.600	72.400	*194*
1949	306.800	76.700	*205*
Sugar beet			
1945	13.150	13.150	*100*
1946	23.000	23.000	*175*
1947	29.300	29.300	*223*
1948	36.400	36.400	*277*
1949	41.300	41.300	*314*

[1] After deduction for seed, animal feed and losses, in the following percentages of the gross crop:

	seed:	animal feed:	losses:
wheat	13%	1%	6%
rye	15%	8%	6%
potatoes	15%	45%	15%

Table 8

AVERAGE YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

in quintals

Years	Wheat		Rye		Total of wheat, rye, barley, oats		Potatoes		Sugar beet	
	per ha	index	per ha	index	per ha	index	per ha	index	per ha	index
Poland within present boundaries average 1934—1938 = 100										
1934/38 (average)	14,6	100	12,8	100	13,7	100	138	100	254	100
1945	9,6	66	8,7	67	9,3	67	106	76	129	51
1946	9,5	65	9,2	71	9,5	69	107	77	134	53
1947	10,4	71	9,9	77	10,1	73	113	82	150	59
1948	11,1	76	10,5	82	10,7	77	115	83	167	66
1949	11,8	80	11,2	87	11,4	83	118	85	172	68
Poland within boundaries of 1939 average 1934—1938 = 100										
1934/38 (average)	11,9	100	11,2	100	11,8	100	121	100	216	100
1945	9,6	81	8,7	78	9,3	79	106	88	129	60
1946	9,5	80	9,2	82	9,5	80	107	89	134	62
1947	10,4	87	9,9	88	10,1	86	113	93	150	69
1948	11,1	93	10,5	94	10,7	90	115	95	167	77
1949	11,8	99	11,2	100	11,4	97	118	98	172	80
Poland within present boundaries 1945 = 100										
1945	9,6	100	8,7	100	9,3	100	106	100	129	100
1946	9,5	99	9,2	106	9,5	102	107	101	134	104
1947	10,4	108	9,9	114	10,1	109	113	106	150	116
1948	11,1	115	10,5	121	10,7	115	115	108	167	129
1949	11,8	123	11,2	129	11,4	122	118	111	172	133

Table 9

EXTENT TO WHICH DOMESTIC PRODUCTION MEETS CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

Crops and years1)	Per capita				Total		Relation of crops during the years of the Plan to per capita consumption in 19384) (1938 = 100)
	Net crops in kg	Required for consumption2) kg	Deficit kg	Surplus kg	deficit	surplus3)	
					in thous. m. tons		
Wheat							
1945	15,0	31,0	16,0	—	384	—	27
1946	17,6	31,0	13,4	—	326	—	32
1947	31,5	31,5	—	—	—	—	57
1948	42,8	42,8	—	—	—	—	77
1949	58,7	55,0	—	3,7	—	90	107
Rye							
1945	75,0	100	25,0	—	600	—	47
1946	84,4	100	15,6	—	380	—	53
1947	138,5	138,5	—	—	—	—	87
1948	148,5	148,5	—	—	—	—	94
1949	161,0	158	—	3,0	—	76	102
Potatoes							
1945	156	202	46	—	1.104	—	63
1946	183	202	19	—	460	—	74
1947	286	248	—	38	—	940	115
1948	293	248	—	45	—	1.125	118
1949	293	248	—	45	—	1.142	118
Sugar							
1945	7	7	—	—	—	—	57
1946	7	7	—	—	—	—	57
1947	11,6	10,8	—	0,8	—	20	95
1948	15,4	13,8	—	1,6	—	40	126
1949	19,7	17,7	—	2,0	—	50	161

---

1) The agricultural economic year comprises the period from autumn sowings till the end of the harvest of the next year (1.8.—31.7).

2) Assuming consumption rises with the increase of availabilities. Minimum consumption as estimated by the Ministry of Supply and Trade in 1946.

3) May be used for manufacturing or for export, or for a further increase of consumption.

4) Consumption in 1938 per capita:

wheat — 55 kg
rye — 158 „
potatoes — 248 „
sugar — 12.2 „

Table 10

REBUILDING OF THE LIVESTOCK POPULATION

A. IN THOUSANDS OF HEAD OF LIVESTOCK

Kind of livestock	Data for 1938 in boundaries		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	pre-war	present					
Horses	3.916	3.164	1.420	1.605	1.810	2.045	2.310
Cattle	10.554	10.015	3.350	3.850	4.425	5.075	5.800
Pigs	7.595	9.795	1.702	4.000	7.150	9.400	10.500
Sheep	3.411	1.941	710	820	950	1.100	1.250

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Years	Horses	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep
Poland within present boundaries (1938 = 100)				
1938	100	100	100	100
1945	44	33	17	37
1946	51	38	41	42
1947	57	44	73	49
1948	65	51	96	57
1949	73	58	107	64
Poland within pre-war boundaries (1938 = 100)				
1938	100	100	100	100
1945	36	32	22	21
1946	41	36	53	24
1947	46	42	94	28
1948	52	48	124	32
1949	59	55	138	37
Poland within present boundaries (1945 = 100)				
1945	100	100	100	100
1946	112	115	235	115
1947	123	132	420	133
1948	143	151	552	155
1949	161	173	616	176

Table 11

TOTAL ANIMAL PRODUCE

Years	Milk in million litres	Beef and pork			Pork-fat[2]	Eggs in billions	Poultry	Fish	
		total	out of which					fresh-water fish	salt-water fish[3]
			beef	pork[1]					
		in thous. m. tons					in thous. m. tons		
1938[4]	8.978	694	242	452	120	4	40	13	20
1945	2.860	141	51	90	18	1,5	15	4	—
1946	3.400	269	59	210	41	2,5	25	6	24
1947	3.900	448	68	380	72	4	40	8	45
1948	4.400	617	77	540	150	5	46	10	65
1949	4.800	754	84	670	184	5,5	52	12	83

[1] including pork-fat.

[2] included in the previous column.

[3] according to data of the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade (domestic catch only).

[4] within the boundaries of pre-war Poland. All other data for present boundaries.

Table 12

ANIMAL PRODUCE PER CAPITA

Years	Milk litres	Beef and pork			Pork-fat[2]	Eggs pieces	Poultry	Fish	
		total	out of which					fresh-water fish	salt-water fish[3]
			beef	pork[1]					
		in kilograms					in kilograms		
				Units					
1938[4]	256,5	19,8	6,9	12,9	3,4	114,3	1,1	0,3	0,57
1945	119,0	5,8	2,1	3,7	0,75	62,5	0,6	0,16	—
1946	139,6	11,0	2,4	8,6	1,7	102,6	1,0	0,25	0,99
1947	157,7	18,0	2,7	15,3	2,9	161,8	1,6	0,32	1,8
1948	176,0	31,0	3,0	28,0	6,0	200,0	1,8	0,4	2,6
1949	184,0	31,4	3,1	28,3	6,1	217,0	2,1	0,48	3,3
				Index numbers A. Base 1938 = 100					
1938[4]	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1945	*46*	*29*	*30*	*29*	*22*	*55*	*55*	*53*	—
1946	*54*	*56*	*35*	*67*	*50*	*90*	*91*	*83*	*174*
1947	*61*	*91*	*39*	*119*	*85*	*142*	*145*	*107*	*316*
1948	*68*	*157*	*43*	*217*	*176*	*175*	*164*	*133*	*456*
1949	*72*	*159*	*45*	*219*	*180*	*190*	*191*	*160*	*579*
				B. Base 1945 = 100					
1945	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	—
1946	*117*	*190*	*114*	*232*	*227*	*164*	*167*	*156*	—
1947	*133*	*310*	*129*	*414*	*387*	*259*	*267*	*200*	—
1948	*148*	*534*	*143*	*757*	*800*	*320*	*300*	*250*	—
1949	*155*	*541*	*148*	*765*	*813*	*347*	*350*	*300*	—

[1] including pork-fat.

[2] included in the previous column.

[3] domestic catch only.

[4] within the boundaries of pre-war Poland.

Note: In 1938 the per capita production within the present boundaries was:

milk	350 litres
total meat	29,0 kg
beef	10,3 „
pork	18,7 „
pork-fat	5,0 „

Table 13

PER CAPITA VARIATIONS IN ANIMAL PRODUCE UNDER THE PLAN AS COMPARED WITH OUTPUT IN 1938

		Per capita production				Deviation from 1938 figures calculated for total population	
		in 1938[1]) M	in the years of the Plan N	Deviation from the 1938 figures: M — N below	Deviation from the 1938 figures: above N — M	below	above
		in units (litres, kg, pieces)				in thousand units (litres, kg, pieces)	
Milk	ltr.	256.5					
1945			119,0	137,5	—	3.300.000	—
1946			139,6	116,9	—	2.847.000	—
1947			157,0	93,5	—	2.312.000	—
1948			176,0	80,5	—	2.013.000	—
1949			184,0	72,5	—	1.840.000	—
Total (beef and pork)	kg.	19.8					
1945			5,8	14,0	—	336.000	—
1946			11.0	8,8	—	214.000	—
1947			18.0	1.8	—	44.000	—
1948			31.0	—	11,2	—	280.000
1949			31.0	—	11,2	—	280.000
Beef	kg.	6.9					
1945			2,1	4,8	—	115.000	—
1946			2,4	4,5	—	109.000	—
1947			2,7	4,2	—	103.000	—
1948			3,0	3,9		97.000	
1949			3,1	3,8		96.000	
Pork	kg.	12.9					
1945			3,7	9,2	—	220.000	—
1946			8,6	4,3	—	104.000	—
1947			15.3	—	2,4	—	59.000
1948			28,0	—	15.1	—	377.000
1949			28,3	—	15,4	—	390.000
Pork-fat	kg.	3.4					
1945			0,75	2,65	—	63.000	—
1946			1,70	1,70	—	41.000	—
1947			2,90	0.50	—	12.000	—
1948			6.00	—	2,6	—	65.000
1949			6,10	—	2,7	—	68.000
Eggs	pcs.	114.3					
1945			62,5	51.8	—	1.243.000	—
1946			102,6	11.7	—	285.000	—
1947			161.8	—	47,5	—	1.174.000
1948			200,0	—	85,7	—	2.142.000
1949			217,0	—	102,7	—	2.606.000
Poultry	kg.	1,1					
1945			0,6	0,5	—	12.000	—
1946			1,0	0,1	—	2.000	—
1947			1,6	—	0,5	—	12.000
1948			1,8		0,7	—	17.500
1949			2,1	—	1,0	—	25.375
Fresh-water fish	kg.	0,37					
1945			0,16	0,21	—	5.000	—
1946			0,25	0,12	—	3.000	—
1947			0,32	0,05	—	1.000	—
1948			0,40	—	0,03	—	750
1949			0,48	—	0,11	—	2.790

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[1]) within the boundaries of pre-war Poland.

Table 14

SUPPLY OF DRAUGHT POWER

Years	Number of horses working on farms[1]	Number of tractors		Area sown in ha
		total	used for cultivation	
1946	1.000.000	9.000	5.500[3]	9.593.000
1947	1.300.000[2]	15.500	12.500[4]	13.955.500
1948	1.450.000	17.500	14.500	15.155.500
1949	1.600.000	18.500	15.000	15.598.500

[1] Horses under 3 years of age, as well as those working in cities are not included.

[2] The amount of work accomplisched by 1 horse is estimated at about 9 ha yearly, also taking into account work done by oxen and cows.

[3] Data for the calendar year taken from reports of the Central Board of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery.

[4] Mostly new imported tractors not requiring capital repairs. At least 180 ha of ploughed land is considered as fixed standard per tractor (including work performed by steam ploughs). Replacement of worn out tractors will be covered both by import and by domestic production.

Table 15

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND FERTILIZERS

Years	Agricultural machinery		Consumption of fertilizers			
				out of which		
	Production	Import	Total	Nitrogenous fertilizers[1]	Phosphate fertilizers[2]	Potash fertilizers[3]
	Value in million zlotys according to 1937 prices		in thousand metric tons			
Average of 1937—38[4]	18	5	592	151	340	101
1946	18	5	514	113	296	105
1947	28	6	600	150	300	150
1948	41	7	780	250	350	180
1949	51	7	900	300	400	200
	Index numbers (1937—38 = 100)					
Average of 1937—38[4]	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1946	*100*	*100*	*87*	*75*	*87*	*104*
1947	*156*	*120*	*101*	*99*	*88*	*148*
1948	*228*	*140*	*132*	*166*	*103*	*178*
1949	*283*	*140*	*152*	*199*	*118*	*198*

[1] in terms of calcium cyanamide $CaCN_2$.
[2] „ „ of superphosphates,
[3] „ „ of potassium salt 40%.
[4] within the boundaries of pre-war Poland.

Table 16

THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES ON SMALL FARMS

			1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Number of agricultural population in thousands			20.500[1]	12.200[2]	12.200	12.200	12.200
Cultivated land (per capita in ha.)[3]			0,95	1,15	1,25	1,45	1,50
Cultivated land (average per farm in ha.)			5,5	7,0	7,5	7,7	7,8
Percentage share of small farms in total sugar beet acreage			40%	73%	75%	80%	85%
Consumption of fertilizers	Total in thousand metric tons		592	514	600	780	900
	out of which small farms	thous. m. tons	95	437	510	702	810
		%	16%	80%	80%	85%	85%
Number of tractors at disposal of small farms			did not exist	1.200	1.800	2.200	3.000

[1] Agricultural population in 1938 represented about 60% of the total population.

[2] Assuming that the agricultural population in the period 1946-49 will represent about 50% of the total population, and taking into consideration the migration from rural to urban centres on the one hand, and repatriation of Polish citizens on the other.

[3] Taking into account the increase in lands as a result of parcelation of large estates and tillage of uncultivated lands.

I. PRODUCTION

Table 17

B. FORESTS

Years	Area of: total forests[1]	Area of: productive forests	Yearly improvement of forest growing-stock per ha of productive forest area in cubic metres	Area to be afforested in State Forests[3]	Production of State Forests: Total annual yield	Production of State Forests: yield from large growth only	Production of State Forests: lumber
	in thousand ha				in thousand cub. metres		
1938	6.800[1]	5.900[1]	2.3[1]	34,1[1]	.	.	.
1945	6.800	5.000	1,5	20	.	.	.
1946	6.800	5.000	1,5	40	6.500[2]	5.500[2]	700[2]
1947	6.800	5.000	1,5	90	12.000	10.000	1.230
1948	6.820	5.000	1,5	100	12.000	10.000	1.540
1949	6.840	5.000	1,5	110	12.000	10.000	1.850

[1] Forests within the present boundaries of Poland (out of which 1 million ha are not owned by the State).

[2] Production including what was left by the Germans amounts to:

total yield	9.500.000 cub. m.
large growth	8.000.000 „ „
lumber	700.000 „ „

[3] Current felling, not-afforested areas from previous fellings, areas unsuitable for agriculture.

I. PRODUCTION

C. INDUSTRY

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List of the most important plants and industrial equipment to be constructed or rebuilt . . .			„	65—66

Table 18

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Quantity of energy produced	million Kwh	3.880	5.300	6.000	7.000	8.000
Index A		*100*	*137*	*155*	*180*	*206*
„ B[1]			*106*	*119*	*140*	*159*
2. Real power	MW		1.600	1.900	2.100	2.700[2]
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
Coal	m. tons	.	5.300.000	6.000.000	7.000.00	8.000.000
III. EMPLOYMENT	units	..	28.000	30.000	35.000	38.000

[1] Index B has been calculated in relation to four times the production in the 4-th quarter of 1945.
[2] At the end of the calendar year.

Table 19

COAL INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Coal	thous. m. tons	38.100	46.000	60.000	70.000	80.000
Index A		100	*121*	*157*	*184*	*210*
„ B			*118*	*153*	*179*	*204*
2. Briquettes	„	209	520	1.500	1.500	2.100
Index A		*100*	*249*	*720*	*720*	*1.005*
„ B			*194*	*560*	*560*	*787*
II. EMPLOYMENT	units		240.000	250.000	250.000	250.000

Table 20

COKE PRODUCTION[1]

	Unit	Years				
		1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Coke obtained from the coal industry	m. tons	.	2.500	3.000	3.500	3.750
2. Coke obtained from foundries	„	.	900	920	920	1.500
3. Coke obtained from the chemical industry	„	.	240	560	770	900
Total 1—3	„	2.328	3.640	4.480	5.190	6.150
Index A		*100*	*156*	*192*	*223*	*264*
„ B			*147*	*181*	*210*	*248*

[1] excluding coke from gas-works.

Table 21

LIQUID FUEL INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Crude oil	m. tons	507.000	130.000	135.000	155.000	195.000
Index A		*100*	*26*	*27*	*30*	*38*
„ B			*119*	*124*	*142*	*179*
2. Liquid gas and gasoline	„	41.000	3.000	5.000	12.000	16.000
Index A		*100*	*7*	*12*	*29*	*39*
„ B			*120*	*200*	*480*	*639*
3. Natural gas	thous. cub. m.	584.000	130.000	130.000	150.000	200.000
Index A		*100*	*22*	*22*	*26*	*34*
„ B[1]			*87*	*87*	*101*	*134*
4. Compressed gas	m. tons	—	—	—	20.000	30.000
5. Synthetic gasoline	„	—	—	—	—	21.000
6. Methanol	„	—	—	—	—	6.000
7. Carbide	„	—	—	—	—	15.000
II. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	15.000	17.000	19.000	21.000
III. DRILLINGS						
a) productive	well m.	.	.	30.000	30.000	30.000
b) research	„	.	.	30.000	30.000	30.000

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[1] Index B — has been calculated in relation to production in July 1945 plus January 1946 × 6.

Table 22

IRON AND STEEL AND NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Pig iron open hearth production	thousand m. tons	880	650	800	1.200	1.300
Index A		*100*	*74*	*90*	*136*	*147*
„ B			*125*	*153*	*230*	*249*
2. Raw steel	„	1.440	1.100	1.400	1.750	2.000
Index A		*100*	*76*	*97*	*121*	*139*
„ B			*110*	*140*	*175*	*200*
3. Rolled products	„	1.100	800	1.150[1]	1.250	1.500
Index A		*100*	*73*	*105*	*114*	*136*
„ B			*133*	*192*	*208*	*250*
4. Zinc	„	108	54	80	90	110
Index A		*100*	*50*	*74*	*83*	*102*
„ B			*105*	*157*	*176*	*216*
5. Zinc sheets	„	26	19	30	36	48
Index A		*100*	*73*	*115*	*138*	*185*
„ B			*100*	*158*	*189*	*253*
6. Lead	„	20	8	8	15	20
Index A		*100*	*40*	*40*	*75*	*100*
„ B			*92*	*92*	*172*	*229*
7. Cadmium	m. tons		120	120	160	240
Index B			*93*	*93*	*124*	*186*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
1. Iron ore	thousand m. tons	.	.	2.100	2.700	3.200
2. Scrap iron		.	.	570	720	850
3. Zinc ore		.	.	692	842	1.042
4. Coal		.	.	3.340	3.875	5.200
III. EMPLOYMENT	units	76.500	99.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

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[1] includes: products exported for finishing, and then returned to Poland.

Table 23

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

	Unit	1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
		Years				
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Standard gauge locomotives	units	28	157	220	270	300
Index A		*100*	560	*785*	*964*	*1.071*
„ B			*93*	*131*	*161*	*178*
2. Freight cars	..	569	7.074	10.600	13.800	14.800
Index A		*100*	*1.243*	*1.863*	*2.425*	*2.601*
„ B			*719*	*1.077*	*1.402*	*1.504*
3. Trucks	..	—	—	—	200	3.000
4. Motorcycles	..	800	—	1.000	4.000	6.000
Index A		*100*		*125*	*500*	*750*
5. Bicycles	..	39.100	30.000	60.000	80.000	100.000
Index A		*100*	*76*	*153*	*204*	*256*
6. Tractors	..	—	—	300	1.200	2.000
7. Metal and wood working machinery	..	4.536	1.744	4.050	6.100	6.550
Index A		100	*38*	*90*	*134*	*144*
„ B			*213*	*493*	*742*	*797*
8. Agricultural implements and machinery	in thous. pre-war zlotys	18.000	18.187	28.295	40.975	50.813
Index A		*100*	*103*	*157*	*228*	*282*
„ B1)			*135*	*211*	*305*	*378*
II. EMPLOYMENT	units		86.000	112.000	135.000	165.000

1) Index B has been calculated in relation to production in December 1945 × 12.

Table 24

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY

	Unit	1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
		Years				
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Machines and transformers	in milions of pre-war zlotys	14	11	20	30	50
2. Electrical apparatus	..	.	14	23	30	40
3. Cables and wiring	..	48	24	35	40	50
4. Lamps and electric bulbs	..	11	7	10	10	12
5. Elements	..	7,4	5,3	6	7	8
6. Accumulators	..	5,4	5,7	6	7	8
7. Radio-equipment	..	29,9	3	7	12	16
8. Telecommunication equipment	..	5,7	6	8	10	12
9. Repairs and technical renovations	..	.	3	5	4	4
Total 1—9	..	121,4	76	120	150	200
Index A		100	63	99	124	165
„ B1)			218	345	431	575
II. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	11.000	15.000	17.000	21.000

1) Index B has beeen calculated in relation to production in December 1945 × 12.

Table 25

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Dyestuffs	m. tons	2.000	1.100	1.600	1.825	2.000
Index A		*100*	*55*	*80*	*91*	*100*
,, B			*177*	*256*	*292*	*320*
2. Nitrogenous-fertilizers	,,	257.000	180.000	180.000	410.000	410.000
Index A		*100*	*70*	*70*	*160*	*160*
,, B			*171*	*171*	*390*	*390*
3. Phosphate-fertilizer	,,	165.000	210.000	360.000	400.000	400.000
Index A		*100*	*127*	*218*	*242*	*242*
,, B			*755*	*1.295*	*1.438*	*1.438*
4. Oxygen	thous. cub. metres	3.300	5.000	7.000	8.000	9.000
Index A		*100*	*152*	*212*	*242*	*273*
,, B			*163*	*228*	*261*	*293*
5. Carbide	m. tons	.	31.000	70.000	70.000	70.000
Index B[1])			*100*	*225*	*225*	*225*
6. Sulphuric acid	,,	.	44.000	92.000	92.000	92.000
Index B[1])			*100*	*209*	*209*	*209*
7. Ammoniac soda	,,	87.000	100.000	135.000	180.000	200.000
Index A		*100*	*115*	*155*	*207*	*229*
8. Caustic soda	,,	30.000	18.000	40.000	65.000	90.000
Index A		*100*	*60*	*133*	*217*	*300*
,, B			*175*	*388*	*632*	*875*
9. Soap	,,	55.000	6.000	15.000	18.000	42.000
Index A[2])		*100*	*11*	*27*	*33*	*76*
,, B			*322*	*806*	*968*	*2.258*
10. Laundry powder	,,	.	10.000	15.000	20.000	24.000
Index A			*157*	*236*	*314*	*377*
11. Tires and tubes	,,	3.000	1.125	2.975	5.825	7.000
Index A		*100*	*37*	*99*	*194*	*233*
12. Artificial leather	,,	—	—	300	550	700
II. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	29.000	38.000	46.000	53.000

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[1]) Index B has been calculated in relation to production in 1946.

[2]) Production of medium and large establishments in post-war years compared with the total production of soap in 1937.

Table 2

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Cotton fabrics	in thous. metres	400.000	206.500	300.000	340.000	400.000
Index A		*100*	*52*	*75*	*85*	*100*
„ B			*164*	*237*	*269*	*316*
2. Woollen fabrics	„	40.000	20.000	32.000	45.000	60.000
Index A		*100*	*50*	*80*	*113*	*150*
„ B			*160*	*254*	*360*	*479*
3. Bast fabrics	„	65.000	52.300	52.000	60.000	74.000
Index A		*100*	*80*	*80*	*92*	*114*
„ B			*393*	*390*	*450*	*556*
4. Silk fabrics	„	23.000	5.908	9.000	14.000	16.000
Index A		*100*	*26*	*39*	*61*	*70*
„ B			*116*	*178*	*277*	*316*
5. Knitted goods	m. tons	5.914	2.900	4.000	6.000	9.000
Index A		*100*	*49*	*68*	*101*	*152*
„ B			*124*	*169*	*253*	*380*
6. Artificial silk yarn	„	6.200	4.200	5.300	7.200	8.600
Index A		*100*	*68*	*86*	*116*	*139*
„ B			*188*	*237*	*322*	*385*
7. Cut artificial fibres	„		6.600	7.200	8.400	9.000
Index B			*106*	*115*	*135*	*144*
8. Synthetic fibres	„	—	—	5	20	100
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
1. Cotton	„	.	55.000	83.000[1])	92.000	115.000
2. Flax	„	.	22.000	22.000	26.000	36.000
3. Jute	„	.	12.000	12.000	14.000	17.000
4. Wool	„	.	23.000	34.000	51.000	77.000
5. Cellulose	„	.	14.000	16.000	19.000	22.000
III. EMPLOYMENT	units		207.000	230.000	250.000	290.000

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[1]) Out of which for production in 1947 — 71.000 m. tons and to develop a two months stockspiles of raw-materials — 12.000 m. tons.

Table 27

LEATHER INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938 or 1937	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Tanneries:						
a) processing of raw hides	m. tons	60.000	14.500	31.000	40.500	50.000
Index A		*100*	*24*	*52*	*67*	*83*
b) hard leather	„	23.604	3.750	8.000	10.000	15.000
Index A		*100*	*16*	*34*	*42*	*64*
„ B			*131*	*281*	*352*	*528*
c) soft leather	thous. sq. metres	3.516	1.100	2.500	3.300	3.300
Index A		*100*	*31*	*71*	*94*	*94*
„ B			*108*	*246*	*325*	*325*
2. Foot-wear production	thous. pair	2.800	3.300	3.300	3.500	4.000
Index A		*100*	*117*	*117*	*125*	*142*
„ B			*163*	*163*	*173*	*197*
3. Leather driving belts	m. tons	468	420	450	460	500
Index A		*100*	*89*	*96*	*98*	*107*
4. Fancy goods	m. tons	423	221	312	370	400
Index A		*100*	*52*	*73*	*87*	*94*
5. Fur industry:						
rabbit skins	thous.pcs.	.	235	800	1.224	1.400
sheep skins	„	.	120	400	700	700
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
1. Raw hides	m tons	.	14.500	31.000	40.500	50.000
2. Tanning extracts 100%	„	.	2.300	4.950	6.450	8.000
3. Bichromate	„	.	240	513	690	850
4. Sheep skins	thous.pcs.	.	120	400	700	700
5. Rabbit skins	„	.	235	800	1.224	1.400
III. EMPLOYMENT	units		14.000	17.000	20.000	22.000

Table 28

PAPER INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Paper	m. tons	205.000	150.000	220.000	260.000	260.000
Index A		*100*	*73*	*107*	*127*	*127*
„ B			*164*	*240*	*284*	*284*
2. Card board	„	42.000	29.000	36.000	37.000	37.000
Index A		*100*	*69*	*86*	*89*	*89*
„ B			*279*	*346*	*356*	*356*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
1. Coal	m. tons	.	566.000	683.000	806.000	806.000
2. Wood	cub. metres	.	895.000	1.100.000	1.300.000	1.300.000
III. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	17.000	23.000	27.000	27.000

Table 29

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION	million zł. according to the prices of 1946	.	1.000	1.750	2.500	3.000
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
Round timber	cub. metres	.	100	250	320	384
III. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	11.000	15.000	20.000	24.000

Table 30

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Cement	thous. m. tons	1.719	1.300	1.450	1.600	2.000
Index A		*100*	*75*	*84*	*93*	*116*
„ B			*257*	*287*	*317*	*337*
2. Calcinated lime	„	769	388	500	790	800
Index A		*100*	*50*	*65*	*102*	*104*
„ B			*266*	*342*	*541*	*548*
3. Rolled and polished plate-glass	thous. squ. metres	.	1.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
4. Drawn glass	„	.	8.400	9.700	9.700	9.700
5. Porcelain	m. tons	.	2.678	5.000	7.000	10.000
II. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	38.000	45.000	55.000	60.000

Table 31

BRICK AND TILE INDUSTRY[1])

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
Bricks, tiles, hollow bricks, etc.	in million pieces	1.880	320	600	1.000	1.400
Index A[2])		*100*	*17*	*30*	*53*	*75*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
Coal	m. tons	.	110.000	180.000	300.000	420.000
III. EMPLOYMENT[3])	units	.	8.500	14.000	20.000	25.000

[1]) Factory production supervised by the Ministry of Reconstruction as well as by the Ministry of Industry.
[2]) The production of the State industry compared with the total pre-war production.
[3]) Only in plants administrated by the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Table 32

BUILDING INSULATION INDUSTRY[1]

	Unit	Years 1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION					
Tar-paper	in million rolls[4]	3,0	3,8	3,8	3,8
Index B[2]		*100*	*127*	*127*	*127*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS					
Raw card board	m. tons	15.000	19.000	19.000	19.000
Pitch and bitumen	„	27.000	34.000	34.000	34.000
III. EMPLOYMENT[3]	units	800	900	900	900

[1] Factory production supervised by the Ministry of Reconstruction as well as by the Ministry of Industry.
[2] Index B has been calculated using the production in 1946 as the base.
[3] Only in factories administrated by the Ministry of Reconstruction.
[4] each roll = 10 square metres.

Table 33

SUGAR INDUSTRY

	Unit	Years 1938/39	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49
I. PRODUCTION	thous m. tons	491	171	287	385	500
Index A		*100*	*35*	*59*	*78*	*102*
Index B[1]			*100*	*168*	*225*	*292*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS						
Sugar beet	„	.	1.315	2.210	2.856	3.570
III. EMPLOYMENT						
1. Permanent workers . .	units	.	17.000	21.000	23.000	24.000
2. Seasonal workers . . .	„	.	38.000	49.000	54.000	55.000

[1] The index has been calculated using the output of 1495 46 sugar season as the base.

Table 34

FOOD INDUSTRY[1]

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Total value of production	in million zl. according to 1937 prices	637[2])	167	311	395	474
Index A[3])		*100*	*26*	*49*	*62*	*74*
„ B[4])			*100*	*186*	*237*	*284*
II. DEMAND FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS	in thous. m. tons					
1. Cereals	m. tons	.	38	67	89	129
2. Potatoes	„	.	—[5])	200	300	450
3. Oil seeds	„	.	30	110	125	145
4. Livestock and fish	„	.	15	45	70	92
III. EMPLOYMENT	units	.	20.700	25.000	27.400	29.400

---

[1]) The table includes data concerning the food industry, administered by the Ministry of Supply and Trade (under State control in 1946) in the following fields of production: oil seeds, potatoes, brewing and malt, canned food, yeast, confectionary, wine vinegar, and coffee substitutes. Data covering the potato industry are for the periods 1936/7 and 1945/6 — 1948/9.

[2]) Value of production of the whole food industry (including State production) in Poland.

[3]) Data represent the output of the whole food industry in Poland during 1938 as compared with planned output in 1946 of the section under State control, calculated for the period of 1946/49.

On the other hand the index of value of production of the whole food industry for the same years compared with 1938 will in all probability be as follows:

years	index
1938	*100*
1946	*39*
1947	*68*
1948	*84*
1949	*98*

[4]) Index B has been calculated taking estimated production in 1946 as a base.

[5]) The production of the potato industry has been based only on the manufacture of potato by-products left by Germans.

STATE MONOPOLIES

	Unit	1938	Years			
			1946	1947	1948	1949
I. RAW ALCOHOL						
1. Production	thous. ltrs. 100°	85.965	35.000	70.000	120.000	130.000
Index A		*100*	*40*	*81*	*139*	*151*
„ B			*107*	*213*	*365*	*396*
2. Demand for basic raw materials						
a) potatoes	thous. m. tons	.	.	612	1.090	1.145
b) molasses	„			64	75	96
3. Employment . . .	units	.	7.000	12.000	14.000	15.000
II. SALT						
1. Production	m. tons	417.000	240.000	290.000	322.000	340.000
Index A		*100*	*57*	70	77	*81*
„ B			*81*	98	*108*	*114*
2. Demand for basic raw materials						
a) brine salt	cub. metres	.	.	95.000	115.000	125.000
b) coal	m. tons	.	.	56.000	52.000	53.000
3. Employment . . .	units	2.599	2.907	2.900	2.900	2.900
III. MATCHES						
1. Production	cases[2])	73.800	114.000	132.000	151.000	176.000
Index A		*100*	*154*	*179*	*204*	*238*
„ B			*102*	*118*	*135*	*158*
2. Demand for basic raw materials						
a) wood	cub. metres	.	.	40.000	46.000	54.000
b) potassium chlorate . .	m. tons	.	.	355	410	480
c) phosphor	„	.	.	*31*	36	42
3. Employment	units	805	1.599	1.690	1.850	2.030
IV. TOBACCO PRODUCTS						
1. Manufacture of leaf tobacco	m. tons	19.612	5.274	12.671	18.276	18.276
Index A		*100*	*27*	*65*	*93*	*93*
out of which:						
cigarettes	million pieces	9.366	5.014	12.000	17.220	17.220
Index A		*100*	*53*	*128*	*184*	*184*
„ B[1])			*123*	*294*	*422*	*422*
2. Demand for basic raw materials						
a) imported leaf tobacco	m. tons	.	3.745	6.242	6.536	6.536
b) domestic leaf tobacco	„	.	1.529	6.429	11.740	11.740
3. Employment . . .	units	6.740	7.958	9.434	10.059	10.059

---

[1]) index B has been calculated in relation to production in January 1946 × 12.

[2]) 5.000 boxes each.

Table 36

COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF „SPOŁEM"[4]

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. PRODUCTION						
1. Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables . .	in thous. current zl	.	2.272	1.492	1.637	1.775
2. Other foodstuffs, chemicals, etc.	„	.	676	3.466	3.811	4.167
3. Macaroni	„	.	325	350	375	400
Total 1—3			3.273	5.308	5.823	6.342
Index A[1]			*100*	*161*	*178*	*194*
4. Flour and groats milling	„	.	7.340	40.000	45.000	50.000
Total 1—4			10.613	45.308[2]	50.823	56.342
Index A			*100*	*427*	*479*	*531*
II. EMPLOYMENT[3]	units	.	14.000	14.250	14.500	15.000

---

[1] The index A has been calculated using the estimated production in 1946 as the base.

[2] The increase in production is explained by the plan for operation by „Spolem" in 1947 of mills at present owned by the Milling an Bakers Union.

[3] In industrial enterprises belonging to „Spolem".

[4] The full title of „Spolem" is „The Economic Union of Co-operative Societies of the Republic of Poland". It is a central union of all consumer's and agricultural co-operative societies, and is also cooperative society itself. In addition „Spolem" owns and runs a number of factories.

LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLANTS AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR REBUILT

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS:

1) Power plant in Miechowice — 150 MW
2) „ „ in Gorzów — 30 MW
3) Installation of 40 turbo-generator sets, power 300 MW.
4) Construction of high tension lines Silesia — Łódź — Warszawa, 320 km long, load 220000 Volt.

COAL INDUSTRY:

Mines: „Ziemowit", „Wesoła" and „Gigant".

LIQUID FUEL INDUSTRY:

Synthetic gasoline plant in Dwory.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY:

1) Coking - kiln at the „Kościuszko" foundry with a yearly output of 300 thousand tons,
2) 2 blast furnaces, daily capacity 600 tons,
3) Blooming mills at the foundry „Bobrek",
4) Rolling mills at the „Kościuszko" foundry,
5) Sheet metal rolling mill (Sędzimir),
6) Seamless pipe drawing mill in Sosnowiec.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY:

1) Plant for agricultural implements (Dobre Miasto — Mazury),
2) Non - ferrous metals plant (Łabędy),
3) Chemical apparatus plant (Nysa),
4) Automobile factory in Szczecin.

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY:

1) Electric apparatus plant in Łódź,
2) Automotive electrotechnical parts plant in Gliwice,
3) Electrical insulation materials plant in Gliwice,
4) Cable and wiring plant on the sea - coast,
5) Electric railway signal equipment plant,
6) Radiotechnical equipment plant,
7) Accumulator and electric car plant in Poznań,
8) Electric bulb plant replacing destroyed „Philips" and „Tungsram" plants.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY:

1) Reconstruction of the „Anorgana" plant in Brzeg (betanaphtol and lead tetraethyl),
2) Expansion of nitrogenous fertilizers plants in Chorzów and Mościce,
3) Termophosphate plant in Bonarka near Kraków,

4) Reconstruction of the superphosphate factory Ubocz and of the acid plant „Roman May“,
5) Reconstruction of dyestuffs plant „Wola Krzysztoporska“ and expansion of plants „Ciba“ and „Boruta“,
6) Reconstruction of plants „Pepege“, „Piastów“, and „Sanok“,
7) Reconstruction of oil - cloth plant near Kamieńsk,
8) Reconstruction of coking - kiln „Anna“,
9) Paints and lacquer plant.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

1) Synthetic fibres plant.

LEATHER INDUSTRY:

1) Tanning extract plant,
2) Expansion of footwear plant „Leo“ in Bydgoszcz.

PAPER INDUSTRY:

1) Sulphite - cellulose plant in Niedomice or in Koźle,
2) Reconstruction of soda - cellulose plant in Chrapkowice.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY:

1) Two fish canning factories at the sea - coast,
2) Seven fruit juice plants, located in the district halfway up the Vistula river,
3) Refrigerating and storage plants.

STATE MATCH MONOPOLY:

1) Match plant in Canów near Koszalin,
2) Modernizing and expansion of match plant in Błonie.

STATE SALT MONOPOLY:

1) Building of a new pit in the salt mine in Wapno (district Wągrowiec, voievodship Poznań),
2) Expansion of salt - works in Wieliczka.

STATE TOBACCO MONOPOLY:

1) Expansion of cigarette plant in Poznań.

II.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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Table 37

STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAYS

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
ROLLING-STOCK						
Locomotives	pieces	5.080	2.800	3.650	5.000	6.000
Index A		100	55	72	98	118
„ B			122	161	221	265
Passenger-cars	„	10.735	4.000	6.000	9.500	11.200
Index A		100	37	56	88	104
„ B			110	163	262	355
Freight cars	„	150.334	105.000	150.000	185.000	200.000
Index A		100	70	99	122	133
„ B			105	150	185	200
RAILWAY PERFORMANCE						
Passengers carried	million	226,4	201,8	216,9	232,0	247,1
Index A		100	89	96	102	109
„ B			142	152	170	173
Passenger/klm	„	7.473	13.115	14.100	13.800	13.500
Index A		100	175	189	184	181
„ B			140	152	148	146
Freight hauled	million m. tons	76.9	71,4	84	105	125
Index A		100	93	109	137	163
„ B			119	140	175	208
Coal	„	26,5	32,0	39,0	45,0	52,0
Index A		100	120	147	172	196
„ B			193	235	274	313
Total transport of goods	million m. ton/km	20.370	24.718	29.064	32.532	36.000
Index A		100	121	143	159	177
„ B			152	179	200	222
TRACK RECONSTRUCTION						
Reconstruction of bridges	metres		5.000	4.000	5.000	5.500
Reconstruction of railway lines	km		750	750	825	850
Index numbers of railway services per capita						
a) Passengers carried		100	133	144	153	163
b) Passenger/klm.		100	262	283	276	271
c) Ton/klm.		100	181	214	238	265
d) Freight hauled		100	150	178	217	256

Table 38

MOTOR VEHICLES

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Trucks	thous.pcs.	6,8	25,9	27,4	31,4	41,4
Index A[1])		*100*	*382*	*404*	*463*	*610*
„ A[2])		*100*	*573*	*606*	*694*	*915*
Passenger-cars	„	26,2	14,9	16,9	18,9	20,9
Index A[1])		*100*	*57*	*64*	*72*	*80*
„ A[2])		*100*	*86*	*96*	*108*	*120*
Motor-cycles	„	9,9	7,0	8,0	12,0	18,0
Index A[1])		*100*	*71*	*81*	*122*	*183*
„ A[2])		*100*	*106*	*121*	*183*	*274*

Index A[1]) represents total number of motor vehicles (1938 = 100).

Index A[2]) has been computed on the basis of motor vehicles per capita (1938 = 100).

Table 39

HIGHWAYS

	Unit	Years			
		1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Road surface improvement	km	146	510	920	1.300
Index B		*100*	*349*	*630*	*890*
2. Reconstruction of war damages to the roads	„	1.545	1.950	2.000	1.800
Index B		*100*	*126*	*129*	*116*
3. Reconstruction of bridges	metres	9.822	13.240	15.440	14.690
Index B		*100*	*134*	*157*	*149*

TELECOMMUNICATION AND POSTAL SERVICES

Table 40

	Unit	Years 1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES:						
Index A		*100*	*84*	*96*	*122*	*154*
„ B			*100*	*114*	*145*	*183*
Number of services per capita		17,8	21,4	21,4	31,0	39,2
2. POSTAL SERVICES						
Total parcels, letters, etc. . .	million pieces	1.311	506	601	772	994
Index A		*100*	*39*	*46*	*58*	*76*
„ B			*100*	*119*	*153*	*196*
Number of parcels, letters, etc. per capita	pieces	34,6	21	24,5	31,5	40,5

PORTS

Table 41

CAPACITY OF PORTS: GDYNIA, GDAŃSK AND SZCZECIN

	Unit	Years 1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Coal and coke	million m. tons		5	8	12,5	16
Index A		*100*	*48*	*77*	*120*	*154*
Ore (including transit)	„		1	1,5	2,3	3
Index A		*100*	*167*	*250*	*383*	*500*
Other bulk cargo	„		1	1,4	1,9	2,2
Index A		*100*	*77*	*108*	*146*	*169*
General cargo	„		1,5	1,5	2,7	3,3
Index A		*100*	*65*	*65*	*117*	*143*
Total capacity	„		8,5	12,4	19,4	24,5
Index A			*58*	*85*	*133*	*168*
out of which: Gdynia—Gdańsk	„		8,5	10,7	15,9	19,0
Szczecin . . .	„			1,7	3,5	5,5

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO BROADCASTING

Table 42

	Unit	Years 1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Number of radio-subscribers . .	thous.	922	450	800	1.225	1.825
Index A		*100*	*49*	*87*	*133*	*198*
Index of the number of wireless receivers per capita		*100*	*74*	*130*	*199*	*297*

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 41

Provisional basic data covering the development of the commercial fleet.

	Capacity
1946	
a) Post-war capacity of commercial fleet	99.290 GRT (Gross Registered Tons)
b) Reparations	53.500 „
c) Purchase of 4 ships type C1 each with 7400 DWT capacity	29.600 DWT (Dead weight tons)

In the following years there will be placed in operation:

1947	
a) 1 ship type „Hel"	1.540 „
b) 2 ships type „Goole", capacity 1.120 DWT each	2.240 „
1948	
a) 1 ship type „Bielsko"	6.500 „
b) 6 coal and ore ships, capacity 2.500 DWT each .	15.000 „
1949	
a) 2 tramps, capacity 4.500 DWT each	9.000 „
b) 2 ships, capacity 800 DWT each	1.600 „
c) 4 tug boats 400 HP each for general cargo.	

NOTE: This table does not include reparations to be received for what had belonged to the former Free City of Danzig as well as sunken ships to be included in the commercial fleet after their salvage and repair.

III.

Table 43

INVESTMENTS

	Unit	Years			
		1946	1947	1948	1949
A. PROPORTION OF INVESTMENTS TO NATIONAL INCOME					
National income	in billion Zl. at 1938 prices	8,8	12,5	16,4	20,7
Investment outlays	,,	1,8	2,8	3,2	4
Investment as % of the national income	%	20,1	22,4	19,5	19,3
B. INDEX NUMBERS OF INVESTMENT OUTLAYS					
TOTAL INVESTMENTS		*100*	*156*	*178*	*222*
Investments covered with proceeds from domestic resources		*100*	*163*	*198*	*251*

C. INVESTMENT OUTLAYS IN PRINCIPAL PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

1. There will be a considerable increase in investment in **COMMUNICATIONS** made in 1947 as compared with 1946, while subsequent years — 1948 and 1949 indicate stabilisation at a higher level with a slight upward tendency.
2. **AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY** are in the same position as Communications in 1947, but there will be a slight decrease in investment during the second period of the Plan.
3. There will be a considerable rise of investment in **INDUSTRY** in 1947, and a regular increase maintained in subsequent years.
4. **CONSTRUCTION** (including farm, school and health institutions) is characterized by a most rapid development of investment in 1947—49. The increase in building material facilities permit planning of larger investments during subsequent years.
5. **EDUCATION, CULTURE, HEALTH, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE** show in 1947 investments about four times larger than in 1946 which may be explained by the necessity of radical solutions of some basic problems hitherto deferred in these fields. The level of this high investment does not rise further in 1948/49.

IV.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN BASIC INVESTMENT INDUSTRIES

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COAL

Table 44

Years	Production	Export	Domestic consumption						
			Total	out of which					
				Consumption of mines	Industry	Middlemen	Household fuel	Railway	Government and Municipal
	in million m. tons								
1938	38,1	12,2	25,9	15,7		2,7	3	3,4	1,1
1946	46	14	32	9,3	13.5	—	2,7	6,5	—
1947	60	20	40	12,5	16	—	4	7,5	—
1948	70	28	42	13,3	17,2	—	4	7,5	—
1949	80	35	45	15	18,5	—	4	7,5	—

ROLLED PRODUCTS

Table 45

Years	Production	Export	Deficit	Domestic consumption			
				Total	out of which		
					Industry	Communications	Reconstruction
	in thousand m. tons						
1937	1.000	117	—	883	.	.	.
1946	800	80	—	720	510	170	40
1947	1.150	—	215	1.365	900	400	65
1948	1.250	—	330	1.580	1.100	400	80
1949	1.500	—	355	1.855	1.350	400	105

CEMENT

Table 46

Years	Production	Export	Deficit	Domestic consumption			
				Total	out of which		
					Industry	Communications	Reconstruction
	in thousand m. tons						
1933/1937	863	8,5	—	854,5	.	.	.
1938	1.719	.	—	.	.	.	.
1946	1.300	500	—	800	190	140	470
1947	1.450	50	—	1.400	420	330	650
1948	1.600	—	—	1.600	430	330	840
1949	2.000	120	—	1.880	450	330	1.100

WOOD

(Saw-mills and building raw materials)

Table 47

Years	Production	Deficit	Domestic consumption			
			Total	out of which		
				Industry	Communications	Reconstruction
	in thousand cubic metres					
1946	3.050	—	3.050	1.120	760	1.170
1947	3.953	669	4.622	1.650	1.400	1.572
1948	4.540	750	5.290	2.050	1.400	1.840
1949	4.775	1.050	5.825	2.200	1.400	2.225

V. CONSTRUCTION

Table 48

DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

A. ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES OF PARTICIPANTS

Category	Total in 1947 — 1949	1947	1948	1949
	Participation of separate categories in the total amount of credits in percentages			
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Warszawa	24,3	20,0	21,4	29,0
Other urban centres	28,9	30,9	28,3	28,3
Rural districts	33,9	32,8	32,8	35,4
Construction industry for production of materials	11,1	14,5	15,7	5,5
Experimental architecture	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8

B. ACCORDING TO TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Kinds of building	Total in the years 1947 — 1949			
	Total	Warszawa	Other urban centres	Rural districts
	Participation in total amount of basic investments in percentages			
BASIC INVESTMENTS, TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Private dwellings	31,8	51,0	53,0	—
Schools	9,3	9,1	12,8	6,5
Health institutions	3,0	4,2	4,1	1,3
Social welfare institutions	1,4	0,6	3,1	0,4
Cultural institutions	0,8	1,2	1,0	0,4
Office buildings	2,7	3,0	4,6	0,9
Social and political organizations	0,7	1,2	1,0	—
Buildings for public utility enterprises	8,5	14,5	11,7	1,3
Stores	0,5	1,2	0,5	—
Historical buildings	0,7	1,2	1,0	—
Demolition and clearance projects	2,7	5,5	3,6	—
Streets and bridges	2,5	6,1	2,6	—
State estates	1,4	—	—	3,5
Farm buildings	33,0	—	—	84,8
Other, and reserve funds	1,0	1,2	1,0	0,9

VI.

FOREIGN TRADE

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Table 49

BALANCE OF TRADE
(in millions of U. S. A. dollars)

Imports:	1947	1948	1949
1. Consumption goods (primarily food)	139	20	10
2. Raw materials and auxiliary production materials	223	300	350
Total	362	320	360
3. Essential capital equipment	118	345	415
4. Other investment goods[1])	30		
	148	345	415
Grand total	510	665	775
Exports:			
1. Coal	200	280	350
2. Other goods	98	120	135
Total	298	400	485
Balance:			
1. Balance of current turnover (excluding investments)	— 64	+ 80	+ 125
2. Total balance of trade (including investments)	— 212	— 265	— 290

II

Table 50

YEARLY IMPORT AND EXPORT PROGRAMS FOR 1947/1949

1947.

Imports:		
1. Consumption goods		139
a) food (deficit in 1947)	132	
b) others	7	
2. Raw materials and auxiliary production materials		223
3. Essential capital equipment (according to the minimum plan)		118
a) industry	80	
b) agriculture	38	
4. Other investment goods[1])		30
		510
Exports:		
1. Coal (on basis of 20 millions m. tons — 10 dollars per m. ton)		200
2. Other goods		98
a) Iron, steel, non-ferrous metals	32	
b) Textiles	21	
c) Chamicals, cement, porcelain, glass	25	
d) Wood products, feathers, bristles, berries, mushrooms, folk-arts, etc.	20	
		298

---

[1]) These are goods which Poland will accept under the terms of various trade agreements in return for Polish exports, although they may not be exactly the type of goods required in category 3. for investment 1947—1949.

Balance:

1. Balance of current turnover (excluding investments)	— 64
2. Total balance of trade (including investments)	— 212

1948.

Imports:

1. Food (no grain and meat or fish required, fats and oils decreased from 1947)	20
2. Raw materials (in conformity with the increase of production)	300
3. Essential capital equipment	275
4. Other investment goods[1])	70
	665

Exports:

1. Coal (increase of export out of a total output of 70 million m. tons; on the basis of 28 million tons at 10 dollars per m. ton)	280
2. Other goods (charge in composition of exports, decrease of some types and the beginning of food and sugar exports, etc.)	120
	400

Balance:

1. Balance of current turnover (excluding investments)	+ 80
2. Total balance of trade (including investments)	— 265

1949.

Imports:

1. Food (further decrease, leaving only special types e. g. oils, milk, coffee, tea, etc.)	10
2. Raw materials (in conformity with the increase of production)	350
3. Essential capital equipments	315
4. Other investment goods[1])	100
	775

Exports:

1. Coal (increase of export from total of 80 million m. tons; on basis of 35 million m. tons at 10 dollars per m. ton)	350
2. Other goods (increase as an effect of investments, increased raw materials imports in 1947 and 1948, as well as an expansion of foodstuffs export)	135
	485

Balance:

1. Balance of current turnover (excluding investments)	+ 125
2. Total balance of trade (including investments)	— 290

Figures in millions of U. S. A. dollars on basis of prices of the first halfyear of 1946, calculated without external costs of transport, services, insurance, etc.

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[1]) These are goods which Poland will accept under the terms of various trade agreements in return for Polish exports, although they may not be exactly the type of goods required in category 3. for investment 1947—1949.

Table 51

ESTIMATED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THE PERIOD 1947—1949 IN COMPARISON WITH 1938

in millions of U. S. A. dollars¹)

Types of commodities	Import	Export
FOOD		
1938	27²)	102
1947	132	6
1948	20	20
1949	10	40
RAW MATERIALS (INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE)		
1938	220	190
1947	223	292
1948	300	380
1949	350	445
INVESTMENTS ³)		
1938	90	83
1947⁴)	148	
1948	345	
1949	415	

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1) Assuming the purchasing power of the U. S. A. dollar in 1938 1.66 U. S. A. dollar in the 1st halfyear of 1946.

2) The food imports in 1938 consisted only of food which was not indigenous to Poland, e. g. colonial wares, etc.

3) According to the minimum plan.

4) In the rubric „investments" are included sums of 30 million dollars for 1947, 70 million dollars for 1948 and 100 million dollars for 1949, which covering will be executed by way of middle-term goods credits.

VII.

EMPLOYMENT

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Table 52

EMPLOYMENT IN THE NATIONALIZED SECTOR ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONS

Category	Years			
	1946	1947	1948	1949
	in thousands			
TOTAL	**2.535,3**	**2.808,4**	**3.026,9**	**3.293,8**
AGRICULTURE ON STATE ESTATES	**89,9**	**86,0**	**81,0**	**76,0**
FORESTRY	**86,2**	**107,4**	**106,6**	**105,5**
a) Logging operations	63,6	76,0	76,0	76,0
b) Manufacturing operations	22,6	31,4	30,6	29,5
INDUSTRY	**889,0**	**1.007,0**	**1.106,0**	**1.213,0**
a) Electric power industry	28,0	30,0	35,0	38,0
b) Coal industry	240,0	250,0	250,0	250,0
c) Liquid fuel industry	15,0	17,0	19,0	21,0
d) Iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industry	99,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
e) Engineering industry	86,0	112,0	135,0	165,0
f) Electrotechnical industry	11,0	15,0	17,0	21,0
g) Chemical industry	29,0	38,0	46,0	53,0
h) Textile industry	207,0	230,0	250,0	290,0
i) Leather industry	14,0	17,0	20,0	22,0
j) Building materials industry	47,0[1]	60,0[1]	76,0[1]	86,0[1]
k) Paper industry	17,0	23,0	27,0	27,0
l) Wood and wood products industry	11,0	15,0	20,0	24,0
m) Sugar industry:				
permanent workers	17,0	21,0	23,0	24,0
seasonal workers	38,0	49,0	54,0	55,0
n) Food industry	30,0	30,0	34,0	37,0
STATE MONOPOLIES	**19,5**	**26,0**	**28,8**	**30,0**
a) Alcohol	7,0	12,0	14,0	15,0
b) Match	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,0
c) Tobacco products	8,0	9,4	10,1	10,1
d) Salt	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9
CONSTRUCTION	**97,1**	**132,0**	**205,0**	**326,0**
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	**485,1**	**544,3**	**544,2**	**548,5**
a) Railways	361,4	365,7	365,7	365,7
b) Water-ways	9,8	15,0	15,0	15,0
c) River navigation	0,7	1,0	1,0	1,0
d) Sea navigation	20,7	47,3	47,2	51,5
e) Highway transport	9,8	10,6	10,6	10,6

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[1] Data embrace the building industry supervised by the Ministry of Industry as well as by the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Category	Years			
	1946	1947	1948	1949
	in thousands			
f) Highway construction and maintenance	24,4	35,3	35,3	35,3
g) Air transport	1,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
h) Travel offices	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
i) Telecommunication and postal services	55,3	64,4	64,4	64,4
j) Telecommunication and Radio-communication workshops	1,2	2,1	2,1	2,1
CIVIL SERVICE	**431,0**	**431,0**	**431,0**	**431,0**
a) Central Government	147,0	147,0	147,0	147,0
b) Local Governments	128,0	128,0	128,0	128,0
c) Forest	21,0	21,0	21,0	21,0
d) Public security	135,0	135,0	135,0	135,0
HEALTH SERVICES, and INSURANCE	**24,3**	**29,5**	**30,3**	**31,1**
a) Hospitals, sanatoria, etc.	5,5	9,0	9,0	9,0
b) Health centres	4,3	5,3	5,3	5,3
c) Social insurance	14,5	15,2	16,0	16,8
EDUCATION	**106,0**	**112,7**	**121,5**	**130,2**
a) Primary and secondary schools	88,9	93,4	97,0	100,3
b) Technical schools	3,7	5,0	7,7	10,4
c) Universities and colleges	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1
d) Others	8,3	9,2	11,7	14,4
PUBLIC INFORMATION	**26,3**	**26,3**	**26,3**	**26,3**
a) Radio	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
b) Film	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0
c) Theatres	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7
d) Editorial	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
e) Printing industry	9,4	9,4	9,4	9,4
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES	**155,1**	**180,0**	**220,0**	**250,0**
BANKS	**10,6**	**11,0**	**11,0**	**11,0**
NATIONAL DEFENCE	**18,2**	**18,2**	**18,2**	**18,2**
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES	**97,0**	**97,0**	**97,0**	**97,0**

Appendix to Table 52

EMPLOYMENT IN THE NATIONALIZED SECTOR

Category	Employment in				Increase of employment in 1947—1949 in comparison with 1946		
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	in thousands						
TOTAL	**2.535,3**	**2.808,4**	**3.026,9**	**3.293,8**	**273,1**	**491,6**	**758,5**
Index B[1])	*100*	*111*	*119*	*130*			
Agriculture	**89,9**	**86,0**	**81,0**	**76,0**	**— 3,9**	**— 8,9**	**— 13,9**
Index B	*100*	*96*	*90*	*85*			
Forestry	**86,2**	**107,4**	**106,6**	**105,5**	**21,2**	**20,4**	**19,3**
Index B	*100*	*125*	*124*	*122*			
Industry	**889,0**	**1.007,0**	**1.106,0**	1.213,0	118,0	217,0	324,0
Index B	*100*	*113*	*124*	*136*			
State Monopolies	19,5	26,0	28,8	30,0	6,5	9,3	10,5
Index B	*100*	*134*	*148*	*154*			
Reconstruction	97,1	132,0	205,0	326,0	34,9	107,9	228,9
Index B	*100*	*136*	*211*	*336*			
Transport and Telecommunication	485,1	544,3	544,2	548,5	59,2	59,1	63,4
Index B	*100*	*112*	*112*	*113*			
Civil service	**431,0**	**431,0**	**431,0**	**431,0**	—	—	—
Index B	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*			
Health services and social insurance	**24,3**	29,5	**30,3**	**31,1**	**5,2**	**6,0**	**6,8**
Index B	*100*	*121*	*125*	*128*			
Education	**106,0**	112,7	**121,5**	130,2	**6,7**	15,5	**24,2**
Index B	*100*	*106*	*115*	*123*			
Public information	**26,3**	**26,3**	**26,3**	**26,3**	—	—	—
Index B	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*			
Cooperative Societies	**155,1**	**180,0**	**220,0**	**250,0**	**24,9**	**64,9**	**94,9**
Index B	*100*	*116*	*142*	*161*			
Banks	**10,6**	**11,0**	**11,0**	**11,0**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Index B	*100*	*104*	*104*	*104*			
National Defence	**18,2**	**18,2**	**18,2**	**18,2**	—	—	—
Index B	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*			
Public utility services	**97,0**	**97,0**	**97,0**	**97,0**	—	—	—
Index B	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*			

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[1]) Index B has been calculated in relation to 1946.

Table 53

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF MANPOWER AND PLANNED UTILIZATION

	Years			
	1946	1947	1948	1949
	in thousands			
SUPPLY (professionally active man power[1])				
Total	**12.821**	**12.858**	**13.050**	**13.245**
Rural	8.402	8.215	8.135	8.035
Urban	4.419	4.643	4.915	5.210
PLANNED UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER				
Total	**12.821**	**12.858**	**13.050**	**13.245**
Nationalized sector	2.535	2.808	3.027	3.294
Private sector:				
Agriculture	6.905	6.845	6.765	6.665
Industry	150	200	250	300
Handicraft	493	650	900	1.100
Trade and free professions	398	430	480	530
Housewives	1.350	1.300	1.250	1.200
Students not employed	100	115	138	156
Registered unemployed	80	—	—	—
Unregistered unemployed and persons working in unlicensed trade	810	510	240	—

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[1] The population between 18 and 59 years of age inclusive is considered to be professionally active.

Table 54

SUPPLY OF MANPOWER[1]

	Years			
	1946	1947	1948	1949
	in thousands			
Total	**12.821**	**12.858**	**13.050**	**13.245**
URBAN	4.419	4.643	4.915	5.210
Men	2.024	2.126	2.251	2.386
Women	2.395	2.517	2.664	2.824
RURAL	8.402	8.215	8.135	8.035
Men	3.848	3.763	3.726	3.680
Women	4.554	4.452	4.409	4.355

[1] The table embraces all manpower in the age group 18 to 59 inclusive. In the data were taken into account the shifting in composition of age groups, mortality, migration from rural to urban centres, repatriation of Poles from abroad and evacuation of Germans from Poland.

VIII.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table 55 Education . . . . Page 97—98
" 56 Health . . . . " 99
" 57 Social Welfare . . . . " 100

Table 55

EDUCATION[1]

	Unit	Years					Increase of 1948/49 over 1945/46
		1938/39	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	
I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS							
Pupils	thous.	3.340	3.150	3.300	3.450	3.500	350
Index A		*100*	*94,3*	*98,8*	*103,3*	*104,7*	
„ B			*100*	*104,7*	*109,5*	*111,1*	
Teachers	„	63	71	77	82,5	88	17
Index A		*100*	*112,7*	*122,2*	*130,9*	*139,7*	
„ B			*100*	*108,5*	*116,1*	*123,9*	
Class rooms	„	52	59	65	70,5	75	16
Index A		*100*	*113,4*	*125*	*135,5*	*144,2*	
„ B			*100*	*110,1*	*119,4*	*127,1*	
II. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS							
1. Continuation Schools[2])							
Pupils	thous.	110	60	78	96	114	54
Index A		*100*	*54,5*	*70,9*	*87,2*	*103,6*	
„ B			*100*	*130*	*160*	*190*	
Class rooms	units	2.800	1.639	2.089	2.539	2.959	1.320
Index A		*100*	*58,5*	*73,1*	*90,6*	*105,6*	
„ B			*100*	*127,4*	*154,9*	*180,5*	
2. Specialist training centres[3])							
Pupils	thous.	—	—	25	42	54	54
Centres	units	—	—	14	24	30	30
3. Agricultural schools							
Pupils	thous.	8,5	11	21	30	41	30
Index A		*100*	*129,4*	*247*	*352,9*	*482,3*	
„ B			*100*	*190,9*	*272,7*	*372,7*	
Class rooms	units	189	400	720	1.100	1.400	1.000
Index A		*100*	*211,6*	*380,9*	*582*	*740,7*	
„ B			*100*	*180*	*275*	*350*	
4. State technical schools[4])							
Pupils	thous.	48	25	30	33	36	11
Index A		*100*	*52*	*62,5*	*68,7*	*75*	
„ B			*100*	*120*	*132*	*144*	

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[1]) Only schools organized by the Ministry of Education.

[2]) Continuation schools are for young people who wish to continue their education while working.

[3]) Specialist training centres are for pupils who wish to specialize in technical subjects after their basic training.

[4]) State technical schools are basic secondary technical schools. From these schools pupils might go on for further specialized training at the specialist training centres or at the colleges or universities.

	Unit	Years					Increase of 1948/49 over 1945/46
		1938/39	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	
Class rooms	units	2.169	790	850	900	930	140
Index A		*100*	*36,4*	*39,1*	*41,4*	*42,8*	
„ B			*100*	*107*	*113,9*	*110,8*	
5. State schools for study of economics, cooperatives and commerce, etc.[5])							
Pupils	thous.	7.7	20	24	28	32	12
Index A		*100*	*259,7*	*311,6*	*363,6*	*415,5*	
„ B			*100*	*120*	*140*	*160*	
Schools	units	—	140	160	175	190	50
Index B			*100*	*114,2*	*125*	*135,7*	
III. HIGHER GRADE EDUCATION							
(Universities and colleges, etc)							
a) Number of chairs							
Graduate schools	units	760	1.400	1.440	1.490	1.540	140
Index A		*100*	*185,5*	*189,4*	*196*	*202,6*	
Index B			*100*	*102,8*	*106,4*	*110*	
Undergraduate schools	„	51	84	98	112	127	43
Index A		*100*	*164,7*	*192,1*	*219,6*	*249*	
Index B			*100*	*116,6*	*138,2*	*151,1*	
Auxiliary academic staff							
Graduate schools	„	1.490	4.487	4.605	4.730	4.940	453
Index A		*100*	*301,1*	*309,6*	*317,4*	*334,2*	
Index B			*100*	*102,6*	*105,4*	*110*	
Undergraduate schools	„	102	252	282	310	358	106
Index A		*100*	*247*	*276,4*	*303,9*	*351*	
Index B			*100*	*111,9*	*123*	*142*	
c) Students							
Graduate schools	thous.	37,8	46	48	51	53	7
Index A		*100*	*121,6*	*126,9*	*134,9*	*140,2*	
Index B			*100*	*104,3*	*110,8*	*115,2*	
Undergraduate schools	„	0,9	2,6	3,2	4	5	2,4
Index A		*100*	*271*	*355,5*	*444,4*	*555,5*	
Index B			*100*	*123*	*153,8*	*192,3*	
IV. CHILD WELFARE							
Children's homes	units		48	63	68	72	24
Index B			*100*	*131,2*	*141,6*	*150*	

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[5]) These are State schools for the study of commerce and business, etc. not for academic training in economics, etc.

Table 56

HEALTH

	Years				
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
HEALTH					
1. **Hospital-beds**	75.000	82.000	90.000	95.000	95.000
Index A	*100*	*109,3*	*120*	*126,6*	*126,6*
„ **B**	—	*100*	*109,7*	*115,8*	*115,8*
2. Hospital-beds per 10 thous. inhabitants	21,7	37,8	37,0	38,6	40,0
Index A	*100*	*174,2*	*170,5*	*177,8*	*181,4*
„ B	—	*100*	*97,8*	*102,1*	*105,8*
3. Health centres[1]	482	700	1.100	1.500	2.000
Index A	*100*	*145,3*	*228,2*	*311,2*	*414,9*
„ B	—	*100*	*157,1*	*214,2*	*285,7*
4. Sanatoria					
number of beds for adults	—	7.000	10.000	12.000	15.000
number of beds for children		3.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
Index B	—	*100*	*150*	*170*	*200*
5. Pharmacies:[2]					
a) private	2.300	1.700	1.700	1.700	1.700
Index A	*100*	74	74	74	74
„ B		*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
b) national	—	—	150	300	500
6. Physicians	13.000	6.500	6.600	7.000	7.600
Index A	*100*	*50*	*51*	*54*	*58*
„ B		*100*	*101*	*108*	*117*
7. Nurses	6.674	4.000	6.000	8.000	10.000
Index A	*100*	*59,9*	*89,9*	*119,8*	*149,8*
„ B	—	*100*	*150*	*200*	*250*
8. **Midwives**	9.356	6.000	7.000	8.000	9.000
Index A	*100*	*64,1*	*74,8*	*85,5*	*96,2*
„ **B**	—	*100*	*116,6*	*133,3*	*150*

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[1] Health centres include not only out patient clinics but also advisory centres, etc.

[2] Includes pharmacies owned by central and local governments, as well as Social Welfare institutions such as the Red Cross, etc.

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Table 57

SOCIAL WELFARE

	Years				
	1937[1]	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Number of centres				
1. Complete care of mother and child	2.873	4.676	4.900	7.600	9.500
Complete care of adults	25.469	23.166	30.000	40.000	45.000
Partial care in establishments (feeding kitchens, night lodgings, etc.)	.	600.000	500.000	450.000	400.000
Partial care out of establishments (monetary assistance, provisions, etc.)	.	1.200.000	500.000	450.000	350.000
	Number of persons				
2. Social Insurance					
Long-term allowances of insurance institutions:					
Number of old-age pensioners . .	262.483	213.000[2]	300.000	428.000	460.000
Number of persons receiving disability pensions (disabled and their widows, orphans, etc.) . . .	125.625	600.000	690.000	750.000	750.000

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[1] Data concern Poland within pre-war boundaries.

[2] State and Municipal pensioners excluded.

IX. CONSUMPTION

AVERAGE YEARLY CONSUMPTION OF SOME IMPORTANT COMMON ARTICLES

TABLE 58

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
A. Average per capita consumption						
FOOD						
Wheat (wheat flour 70%)	kg	38.5	20,0[1]	22.5	29,96	41.09
Index A		*100*	*52*	*57*	*78*	*106*
Rye (bread 80%)	,,	170.0	95,0[1]	149,58	160.38	174.0
Index A		*100*	*56*	*88*	*94*	*102*
Potatoes	,,	248.0	183,0	248,0[2]	248,0[2]	248,0[2]
Index A		*100*	*74*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Sugar	,,	12.2	7,0	10,8	13,8	17,7
Index A		*100*	*57*	*88*	*113*	*145*
Beef	,,	6,9	3,0[1]	4,5[1]	3,0	3,1
Index A		*100*	*43*	*65*	*43*	*45*
Pork	,,	9,5	7,3[1]	12.32[1]	21,1[3]	21,1[3]
Index A		*100*	77	*130*	222	*222*
Poultry	,,	1,1	*1,0*	*1,5[3]*	1,7[3]	1,9[3]
Index A		*100*	99	*136*	*154*	*172*
Fresh-water fish	,,	0,3	0.25	0,32	0,4	0,48
Index A		*100*	*83*	*107*	*133*	*160*
Salt-water fish	,,	0,57	2,5[1]	3,2[1]	2,6	3,3
Index A		*100*	*438*	*561*	*456*	*579*
Animal fat	,,	3,4	3,0[1]	3.7[1]	6,0	6,1
Index A		*100*	88	*109*	*176*	*179*
Milk	litres	256,5	148,6[1]	162,7[1]	176,0	184,0
Index A		*100*	58	*63*	*68*	72
Eggs	pieces	114,3	102,6	160,0[3]	195,0[3]	204,0[3]
Index A		100	*90*	*140*	*171*	*178*
Daily calories		2.819	1.686	2.360	2.720	2.984
Index A		*100*	59	*83*	*96*	*106*

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[1] Including UNRRA imports and imports under trade agreements.

[2] After deduction of partial supply for industrial purposes.

[3] After deduction of estimated exports.

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
INDUSTRIAL GOODS						
Fuel coal	kg	85,7	112.5	164,6	164,6	164,6
Index A		*100*	*131*	*192*	*192*	*192*
Cotton fabrics	metres	10.8	7.5[1]	10.4	11,0	11.1
Index A		*100*	*69*	*96*	*101*	*103*
Woollen fabrics	..	1,1	1,1[1]	1,25	1,7	2,2
Index A		*100*	*100*	*113*	*154*	*200*
Silk fabrics	..	0,6	0,24	0,34	0,6	0,64
Index A		*100*	*40*	*62*	*100*	*107*
Sole leather	kg	0,67	0,16	0,33	0,41	0,60
Index A		*100*	*24*	*49*	*61*	*89*
Upper leather	square metres	0,1	0,046	0,108	0,135	0,132
Index A		*100*	*46*	*108*	*135*	*132*
Paper	kg	6,0	6,2	8,8	9,0	9,5
Index A		*100*	*103*	*147*	*150*	*158*
Matches	boxes	10,5	23,7	25,0	28,6	28,0
Index A		*100*	*225*	*238*	*272*	*266*
Cigarettes	pieces	267,6	230,0[1]	500,0	702,8	688,8
Index A		*100*	*86*	*187*	*263*	*257*
Alcoholic beverages[2]	litres	1,3	0,8	1,5	2,6	2,8
Index A		*100*	*62*	*115*	*200*	*215*
Edible salt	kg	8,4	8,3	8,4	8,4	8,6
Index A		*100*	*98*	*100*	*100*	*102*
Soap	..	1,6	0,58[1]	0,61	0,73	1,68
Index A		*100*	*36*	*38*	*46*	*105*

[1] Including UNRRA imports.

[2] In terms of pure alcohol.

Note: The table shows the average consumption per inhabitant. Some of these articles are consumed only by the urban population, the rural population consuming substitute articles, e. g. wood instead of coal.

B. *Average consumption of foodstuffs per consumption unit*[1]

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Wheat (wheat flour 70%)	kg	50,43	25,40[2]	28,22	38,35	52,59
Rye (bread 80%)	..	222,70	120,65[2]	189,97	205,28	222,72
Potatoes	..	324,88	232,41	314,96	314,96	314,96
Sugar	..	15,98	8,89	13,82	17,66	22,66
Beef	..	8,99	3,81[2]	5,76[2]	3.84	3,97
Pork	..	12,44	9,27[2]	15,77	27,01	27,01
Poultry	..	1,44	1,27	1,92	2,17	2,43
Fresh-water fish	..	0,39	0,32	0,41	0,51	0,61
Salt-water fish	..	0,75	3,18[2]	4,1[2]	3,32	4,22
Pork fat	..	4,45	3,81[2]	4,74[2]	7,68	7,80
Milk	litres	336,01	188,7[2]	208,2[2]	225,28	235,5
Eggs	pieces	149,73	130,3	204,8	249,60	261,1

C. *Daily nutrional and caloric value of the total foodstuffs listed in „B" (above) per consumption unit*[1]

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Food value						
Protein	gr	126	74	102	116	126
Fats	..	59	38	43	60	62
Carbo hydrates	..	634	364	512	572	640
Value in calories	..	3.693	2.141	3.021	3.482	3.820

[1] A consumption unit is considered to be an adult man, the consumption of a woman or a child is smaller than that of a man and therefore it is calculated, that a woman uses 0,8 and a child, according to the age and sex, from 0,25 to 0,8 of a consumption unit.

[2] Including UNRRA imports.

X.

NATIONAL INCOME

Table 59

(calculated in prices of 1938)

	Unit	Years				
		1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
I. NATIONAL INCOME						
a) Total	billion zlotys	17.70	8.80	12.53	16.40	20.67
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*49,8*	*70,8*	*92,6*	*116,5*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*142,1*	*185,9*	*233,8*
b) per capita	zlotys	505.7	367.5	515.6	666.6	824.8
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*72,7*	*101,9*	*131,8*	*163,1*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*140,3*	*181,4*	*224,4*
II. CONSUMPTION INCOME [2])						
a) Total	billion zlotys	15.40	7.02	9.73	13.20	16.67
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*45,6*	*63,2*	*85,7*	*107,9*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*138,6*	*188,0*	*236,7*
b) per capita	zlotys	440.0	292.5	400.4	536.5	664.8
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*66,5*	*91,0*	*121,9*	*151,1*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*136,9*	*183,4*	*227,3*
III. CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL INCOME						
1. Production I. [3])						
a) Total	billion zlotys	6.90	2.62	3.92	4.46	5.53
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*38,0*	*56,8*	*64,6*	*80,1*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*149,6*	*170,2*	*211,1*
b) per capita	zlotys	197.10	109.1	161.3	181.3	221.2
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*55,4*	*81,8*	*92,0*	*112,2*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*147,8*	*166,2*	*202,7*
2. Production II. [4])						
a) Total	billion zlotys	5.70	3.78	5.23	7.28	8.65
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*66,7*	*91,8*	*127,7*	*151,8*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*137,6*	*191,6*	*227,6*
b) per capita	zlotys	162.9	158.3	215.2	295.9	346.0
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*97,2*	*132,1*	*181,6*	*212,4*[6])
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*135,9*	*186,9*	*218,6*
3. Production III. [5])						
a) Total	billion zlotys	5.10	2.40	3.38	4.66	6.49
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*47,1*	*66,3*	*91,4*	*127,3*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*140,8*	*194,2*	*270,4*
b) per capita	zlotys	145.7	100.0	139.1	189.4	259.6
Index A[1])		*100,0*	*68,6*	*95,5*	*130,0*	*178,2*
„ B[1])		—	*100,0*	*139,1*	*189,4*	*259,6*

[1]) Index A — 1938 = 100, index B — 1946 = 100.

[2]) Total income minus investments.

[3]) Production I — agriculture, forests, fishing.

[4]) Production II — industry, including mining and handicraft.

[5]) Production III — services as trade, transport, communication, free professions, education, etc.

[6]) The index number for 1949 for industry only (excluding handicrafts, which are estimated to remain at the 1938 level of 1 billion zlotys) on the base of 1938 = 100 would be 227,9.

Table 60

XI.

INDICES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	Comparison with the period immediately prior to the beginning of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction (Index B)					Comparison with the pre-war period [1] (Index A)
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
AGRICULTURE						
Average area of productive land per head of farm population		100	109	126	130	158
Areas sown by 4 principal crops	100	120	183	194	204	100
Areas sown by sugar-beet	100	169	191	214	235	106
Average yield per ha:						
rye	100	106	114	121	129	87
wheat	100	99	108	115	123	80
Total yield:						
rye	100	119	190	206	227	84
wheat	100	114	216	300	397	91
Net production per capita:						
rye	100	112	185	199	215	102
wheat	100	117	210	285	391	107
Livestock population:						
horses	100	113	127	145	165	73
cattle	100	115	132	151	173	58
pigs	100	235	426	553	618	107
Production of meat per capita	100	189	310	534	541	107
Consumption of fertilizers		100	117	152	175	152
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION						
Electric power	100	106	119	140	159	206
Coal	100	121	152	179	204	210
Briquettes	100	194	560	590	787	1.005
Crude oil	100	119	124	142	179	38
Liquid gas and gasoline	100	120	209	480	639	39
Raw steel	100	110	140	175	200	139
Rolled products	100	133	192	208	259	136
Zinc	100	105	137	176	216	102
Standard gauge locomotives	100	93	131	161	178	1.071
Freight cars	100	719	1.077	1.402	1.504	2.601
Metal and wood working machinery	100	213	493	742	797	144
Agricultural implements and machinery	100	135	211	305	378	282
Nitrogenous fertilizers	100	171	171	396	390	160
Phosphate fertilizers	100	755	1.295	1.438	1.438	242
Caustic soda	100	175	388	632	875	300
Cement	100	257	297	317	337	116

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[1] Index A has been calculated on the base 1938 = 100

	Comparison with the period immediately prior to the beginning of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction (Index B)					Comparison with the pre-war period 1) (Index A)
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
Cotton fabrics	100	164	237	269	316	100
Woollen fabrics	100	160	254	360	479	150
Hard leather	100	131	281	352	528	64
Soft leather	100	108	246	325	325	94
Paper	100	164	240	284	284	127
Sugar 2)	100	100	168	225	292	102
Matches	100	102	118	135	158	238
Cigarettes	100	123	294	422	422	184
Salt	100	81	98	108	114	81
Raw alcohol	100	107	213	365	396	151
STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAYS						
Rolling stock:						
locomotives	100	122	161	221	265	118
freight cars	100	105	150	185	200	133
Railway performance:						
passengers carried	100	142	152	170	173	109
passenger/klm.	100	140	152	148	146	181
coal	100	193	235	274	313	196
freight hauled	100	119	140	175	208	163
total transport of goods	100	152	179	200	222	177
HIGH-WAYS						
Road surface improvement		100	349	630	890	..
Reconstruction of war damages to the roads		100	126	129	116	.
Reconstruction of bridges		100	134	157	149	.
TELECOMMUNICATION AND POSTAL SERVICES						
Telecommunication services		100	114	145	183	154
Total parcels, letters, etc.		100	119	153	196	76
RADIO BROADCASTING						
Radio-subscribers		100	178	272	406	..
MOTOR VEHICLES						
Trucks		100	106	121	160	610
Passenger cars		100	114	127	140	80
Motor-cycles		100	114	171	257	183
PORTS (Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin)						
Capacity:						
coal and coke		100	160	250	320	154
ore		100	150	230	300	500
other bulk cargo		100	140	190	220	169
general cargo		100	100	180	220	143
total capacity		100	164	219	289	168
INVESTMENTS						
Total investments		100	156	178	222	.
Investments covered with proceeds from domestic resources		100	163	198	251	..

1) Index A has been calculated on the base 1938 = 100.

2) Index based on crop season 1945/46 = 100.

	Comparison with the period immediately prior to the beginning of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction (Index B)					Comparison with the pre-war period 1) (Index A)
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
SUPPLY OF GOODS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION FOR THE HOME MARKET (average per capita)						
Food:						
wheat (wheat flour 70%)		100	110	149	205	106
rye (bread 80%)		100	157	179	183	102
potatoes		100	135	135	135	100
sugar		100	154	197	253	145
beef		100	150	100	103	45
pork		100	169	289	289	222
poultry		100	150	170	190	172
fresh-water fish		100	128	160	192	160
salt-water fish		100	128	104	132	579
animal fat		100	123	200	203	179
milk		100	116	119	124	72
eggs		100	156	190	199	178
Industrial goods:						
fuel coal		100	146	146	146	192
cotton fabrics		100 4)	138	147	148	103
woollen fabrics		100 4)	114	155	200	200
silk fabrics		100	142	250	267	107
sole leather		100	206	256	375	89
upper leather		100	235	293	287	132
paper		100	142	145	153	158
matches		100	105	120	118	266
cigarettes		100	217	305	299	257
alcoholic beverages		100	187	325	350	215
edible salt		100	101	101	104	102
soap		100	105	126	289	105
EMPLOYMENT 2)						
Total		100	111	119	130	.
Agriculture on state estates		100	96	90	85	.
Forestry		100	125	124	122	.
Industry		100	113	124	136	.
State monopolies		100	134	148	154	.
Construction		100	136	211	336	.
Transport and communications		100	112	112	113	.
Civil service		100	100	100	100	.
Health services and insurance		100	121	125	128	.
Education		100	106	115	123	.
Public information		100	100	100	100	.
Cooperative societes		100	116	142	161	.
Banks		100	104	104	104	.
National defence		100	100	100	100	.
Public utility services		100	100	100	100	.
EDUCATION 3)						
Pupils of primary schools		100	105	110	111	105
Pupils of continuation schools		100	130	160	190	104

1) Index A has been calculated on the base 1938 = 100.
2) In the nationalized sector.
3) Base: school year 1945/1946 = 100.
4) Including UNRRA imports.

	Comparison with the period immediately prior to the beginning of the Plan of Economic Reconstruction (Index B)					Comparison with the pre-war period[1] (Index A)
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
Pupils of agricultural schools		100	191	273	373	482
Pupils of state technical schools		100	120	132	144	75
Pupils of state schools for study of economics, cooperatives and commerce, etc.		100	120	140	160	415
Students of graduate schools		100	104	111	115	140
Students of undergraduate schools		100	123	154	192	555
HEALTH						
Hospital beds		100	110	116	116	127
Sanatoria (number of beds)		100	150	170	200	—
Health centres		100	157	214	286	415
Private pharmacies		.	100	100	100	74
National pharmacies[2]		100	100	200	333	.
Physicians		100	101	108	117	58
Nurses		100	150	200	250	150
Midwives		100	117	133	150	96
SOCIAL WELFARE						
Complete care:						
of mother and child		100	105	160	203	330
of adults		100	130	173	194	177
Partial care:						
in establishments (feeding-kitchens, night lodgings, etc.)		100	83	75	67	.
out of establishments (monetary assistance, provisions, etc.)		100	42	37	29	.
SOCIAL INSURANCE						
Old-age pensioners		100	141	197	216	175
Persons receiving disability pensions (disabled and their widows, orphans, etc.)		100	115	125	125	597
NATIONAL INCOME						
Total		100	142	186	234	116
Per capita		100	140	181	224	163
Consumption income total		100	139	188	237	108
Consumption income per capita		100	137	183	227	151
Total value of Production I (agriculture, forests, fishing)		100	150	170	211	80
Value of Production I per capita		100	148	166	203	112
Total value of Production II (industry)		100	138	192	228	152
Value of Production II per capita		100	136	187	219	212
Total value of Production III (services)		100	141	194	270	127
Value of Production III per capita		100	139	189	260	178

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[1] Index A has been calculated on the base 1938 = 100.

[2] Base: 1947 = 100.